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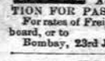

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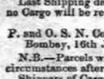

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship "MALTA" (1,500 Tons and 500 H.P.) Captain G. HYDE, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on FRIDAY, the 24th July, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Tuesday the 21st instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 16th July 1863.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M., on Tuesday, the 21st instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *City of Glasgow*, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for the same without delay, otherwise Captain CARNAGHAN will land the Goods,at their expense and risk.

W. NICOL & CO.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of Ship *City of Glasgow*.

Captain CARNAGHAN having landed a number of Packages at the Custom-house, Consignees are requested to take delivery.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Louisa*, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS without delay, otherwise Captain SCOWCROFT will land it in any boats he may be able to secure, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain SCOWCROFT having landed a number of packages at the Custom House, Consignees are requested to take delivery.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Scowcroft and the owners of ship *Louisa*.
Bombay, 20th June 1863.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Marinus*, KEENAN, Master, from Kurrachee, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS to take delivery of the same, otherwise it will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 13th July 1863.

NOTICE.—CAPTAIN KEENAN requests Consignees to take delivery of a number of Packages landed by him at the Carnac Bunder.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Sir John Lawrence*, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk.

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COUPLAND & Co.
Agents for the Ship *Sir John Lawrence*.
Bombay, 15th July 1863.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamer *Arratoon Apcar*, from Calcutta, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Custom House Captain, or Agents, at their expense and risk, who will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

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A MEETING OF THE PROMOTERS OF THE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited), was held at the Chamber of Commerce, on Thursday, the 16th July at noon.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., in the Chair.

T. R. Booth, Esq.	Archibald Scott, Esq.
—Bevir, Esq.	R. McIlwraith, Esq.
J. L. Scott, Esq.	R. N Wylie, Esq.
W. Jaynson, Esq.	A. F. Wallace, Esq.
A. E. Gumpert, Esq.	J. E. Grimin, Esq.
Gavin Steel, Esq.	F. F. Liddersdale, Esq.

The Report of the Committee appointed on the 20th ultimo, having been read, the following Resolutions were brought forward, and carried unanimously.

Proposed by A. McIlwraith, Esq., and seconded by A. C Scott, Esq.,—"That the object of the Company being the improvement of the waterside practice of the port and not the realization of large profits, the Company should so arrange their rates of charges that no higher dividend be paid than will suffice to yield a fair interest upon Capital to Shareholders."

Proposed by J. E.Grimin, Esq , seconded by R. N. Wylie, Esq.—"That the Company for the present confine its operations to the Landing and Shipping of Goods, leaving their removal from or bringing to the Quay's to be effected by the Merchant."

Proposed by A. C. Gumpert, Esq., and seconded by T. R. Booth, Esq.—"That the Directors be requested to proceed with the organization of the Company, the ordering of steamers, barges, &c."

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the Meeting separated.

H. BROOKE, Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 16th July 1863.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE appointed by the Promoters of the Bombay Landing and Shipping Company (Limited), to lay at a Meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce, on the 20th June 1863.

The successful working of the Company depending in a great measure on the general support of the mercantile community, the Committee consider that the convenience and advantage of the Merchants should be the primary object of the Company, and such profit only be divided amongst the Shareholders as may be deemed fair interest for their outlay of Capital. It should therefore be intimated to those to whom shares may be allotted that it is open to them to decline their acceptance, should their applications have been made with the object of obtaining a highly profitable investment.

With the view of obtaining the cordial co-operation of all classes interested in the waterside trade of the port, it is deemed desirable that the operations of the Company, should be confined to the delivery at, or receiving from, the various Bunders, such goods as may be intrusted to the Company, leaving the distribution of Imports and the bringing of Exports to the Bunders to be performed as at present.

The operations of the Company might be successfully commenced as soon as four small tug steamers and twenty boats of about 30 and 75 tons each can be got into working order.

As the different Bunders now under construction or improvement come into more extended use, the Committee believe that sufficient accommodation will be afforded to the Trade of the Port, without the necessity for the Company to have special accommodation of their own.

Government will doubtless make such improvements and enlargements as may be found needful at Custom House Bunder, and the confusion which at times exist there may, the Committee believe, be done away with by the adoption of better arrangements.

The Committee would recommend that a sufficient sum be set apart annually as a reserve fund for the purpose of replacing the Company's plant, and that 10 per cent. of the nett profits be annually divided as a bonus amongst Shareholders in proportion to the payments made by them to the Company for work done during the year.

H. BROOKE, Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 3rd July 1863.

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Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.		per Rupee.
„ 4 do.	1s. 11¾d.		„
„ 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.		„
„ 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.		„
„ 1 d/s.	1s. 11¾d.		„
„ On demand			„
On Scotland do. ...	1s. 11¾d.		„
On Ireland do. ...			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight...	1s. 11d.		„

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months..... 3 „
Do. do. 6 do..... 4 „
Do. do. 12 do..... 5 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

Bombay, 17th June 1863. R. D. PEEBLES, Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at	1s. 11¾d.	„
3 Do. ..... at	1s. 11¾d.	„
2 Do. ..... at	1s. 11¾d.	„
1 Do. ..... at	1s. 11¾d.	„
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DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 18th June 1863. Manager.

RED BOOT MART, LONDON AND PARIS BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, Hummum Street, established 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots and Shoes.

Elastic Enamel Leather Boots.	
Do. Patent do.	do.
Do. French Calf do.	do.
Do. Emperor's Kid Boot.	
Do. do. French Calf with spur boxes.	
French Calf Lace Shoes.	

N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, otherwise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

To ensure a quick sale, less ten per cent., for immediate payment.

TERMS—CASH.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

Banks.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

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LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rup.
„ „ „ „ 4 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
„ „ „ „ 3 do. 1s

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 20th July 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0 9/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Madras	30 days' sight	101
China	60 Do. do.	230 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	140 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	165 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	75 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	107 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	40 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	150 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	159 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	140 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 26,000 p. sh.
Catab Press Co.	2,700	600 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
ort Press Co.	3,067	375 per share	Rs 11,000 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 3,500 pm. p. share.
Injunbhoy Land & Press Co.	6,000	250 per share	Rs. 11,000 p. sh. [prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 12 prem.
Do. New £20 shares.	139.14.0	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	300 disct.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Manockjee Pittyspinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 150 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	150 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 600 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.
Jaffer Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Nominal.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	2,500	....	Rs. 200 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 20,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 disc.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	....	104
" Loan 1835-36	.....	
" Loan 1842-43	.....	97½
" Loan 1854-55	.....	
New Five per Cent. Loan	.....	108¼
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	.....	113½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	210
Carolus	"	399
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five-Franc Pieces	"	208
Bar Silver	"	100½
Gold Leaf	"	16 10-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2 0s.	0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
" (Seed)	£1 5s.	0d. to £1 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 0s.	0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 0s.	0d to £2 5s. 0d.
To China		No enquiry.
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (8th July 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs.	490 to 495
New Dholleras, (ready.)	"	480 to 485
New Bhownugger, (ready.)	"	485 to 490
New Oomrawuttee	"	450 to 455
New Comptah	"	460 to 465
New Dharwar Sanguinee	"	550 to 555
New Barsee and Nuggur	"	440 to 445
New Veeravul	"	445 to 450
New Khandeish	"	430 to 435
New Fursheesee	"	460 to 465
New Accote	"	470 to 475
New Mangalore	"	450 to 455
OPIUM—M. Rs., Rs. 1,600 to 1,610.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.	7	to 7-2 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... "	7-4	to 7-5
Gingelly mixed (Black "	32	to 33
and White)...."	37	to 38
Niger "	25	to 26

THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

(Englishman, July 8.)

(Corrected up to 2 p. m. of Wednesday, July 8, 1863.)

THE rough weather prevailing in the Bay has caused considerable delay and confusion both with the outward and inward mails. The S. S. *Simla*, with the news from London to the 26th of May, did not reach her moorings till the 29th of June, and in a disabled condition after being nearly five days overdue. The S. S. *Bengal*, with the out-going mails from Calcutta to the 22nd June, fared even worse, and in attempting to proceed out to sea, had her main shaft broken, and had to be towed back to Calcutta. The mails were consequently delayed till the 3d, on which date they were transhipped to the S. S. *Mootan*, a vessel that has gained unenviable notoriety as one of the slowest of the P. and O. Company's vessels in the Indian seas. The Express portion of the London mails to the 3rd June *via* Bombay reached Calcutta on the morning of the 3rd instant, and the heavier part on the 7th. We are also in receipt of intelligence of the arrival at Galle on the 3rd of the S. S. *Nemesis* with the English mails to the 10th of June. She left again for this port on the forenoon of the 4th, and may therefore be expected to reach her moorings about the 10th instant. By some unaccountable oversight we have neither received the usual Commercial bulletin nor our own special telegrams to the 18th of June; the blame of the delay is believed to lie with the Alexandria and Malta telegraph line.

PRODUCE MARKET.—A somewhat more extended business has marked the past week, the various markets being a little better supplied than of late, but we are still deficient in quantity of most articles of export. No important alteration can be quoted in the price of any description of produce.

IMPORT MARKET.—The market has been weak for two or three days, but holders are firm and as the half yearly stock list of the Chamber of Commerce just published, shows a considerable diminution in the quantities of our leading staples, it is generally expected there will be a renewal of demand and an advance in prices.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.—The share market is firm and Bengal Bank stock has advanced to 9,000. Dock shares has been purchased freely for investment at Rs. 1,305 to 1,310. Shares in favorite Tea Companies maintain their premium; a fair business has been done in Central Cachars at 340, and they are now held for higher rates. India General, and Ganges shares are firmer, and River Tugs in good request. A considerable business has been done in Beerbhoom and East India Coal shares at quotations. Bonded Warehouse scrip is dull, and in Railway Stock there is little doing.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—In government securities we have little to report. For the last few weeks dealers in these securities have been unusually quiet, and most of the business done has been on Bombay account. Prices show little change in our last quotations. Fives and a Half are at 118 to 118½; Fives 108¼ to 108½; and Fours 99½ to 99¾.

MONEY MARKET.—Money has been in somewhat better demand within the last few days, owing to some of the outside capitalists calling in their loans. There is still, however, an abundant supply for our business purposes, with no indication of tightness or anything that might lead us to except a change in the bank rate.

EXCHANGE.—Our exchange market has been more active for the present mail than we have seen it for some time back, and a considerable business has been done at about the rates last quoted. Large sales of bank-bills have been made at 2-0 7-16, though the banks are not sure open to draw at better than 2-0¾. Credit and Document bills are still comparatively scare, and transactions have taken place in the former at 2-0 7-16 to 2-0¾, and in the latter at 2-0 9-16 to 2-0 11-16.

FREIGHTS.—Our freight market since the closing of last mail has been rather more brisk, and higher rates have been paid for London, for Liverpool the enquiry is limited. A good business has been done in seeds at from £4-3-9 to £4-7 6 per ton for London. Mauritius rates are at Rs. 1-8 to Rs 1-9 per bag of rice, with rather more enquiry. For Colombo Rs. 1-6-5 to Rs. 1-7-6 per bag; for Bombay Rs. 2-0 has been paid for one charter. For Australia the present rates are at £4-5 per ton. The following charters have been fixed since the mail of the 22nd ultimo:—*Hippolyta*, 853, a full cargo of rice to Madras at Rs. 1-3-6 per bag; *Chowringhee* (to arrive), a full cargo at £4-6-6 all round; *George Crowther*, 676, 100 tons saltpetre, 100 tons rice, and 400 tons seeds, and balance light freight, at £3-15 per ton: *Calminar*, 799, at £2 7-6 for 150 tons, rice £4-3-9 for 1,000 tons seeds; *Hampden*, 1499, to return to Calcutta and load a full cargo of jute and cotton at £3-15 per ton: *Natsatlat* 1165, for Colombo, a cargo of rice at Rs. 1-6-6 per bag; *Arima*, ditto ditto at Rs. 1-7 per bag; *Robinson Crusoe*, 1164, ditto ditto at Rs. 1-7-6 per bag; *Peerless*, 841, a full cargo of rice for Mauritius at Rs. 1-8 per bag; *Pera*, 1431, Rs 6-4 per ton for Bombay for a full and complete cargo

MADRAS MARKET REPORT.

Published by the Madras Chamber of Commerce.

MONDAY, *July* 13, 1863.

THE MAILS.—The direct London Mail of June 10th arrived here on the 6th instant, and the Mail of the 18th, whose arrival in Bombay was telegraphed on the 10th, is due to-morrow morning. By neither of these opportunities have we received any later telegraphic intelligence than that contained in Home papers of the said dates, owing to the suspension of telegraphic communication between Malta and Alexandra.

STOCK AND SHARE MARKET.—A large influx of specie has beneficially affected our Money Market during the fortnight, and imparted strength to our Stock market, 64 per cents. Government Securities have recovered fully one per cent. since the date of our last Circular. They are now quoted at 17¼ to 17¾ premium, whilst 5 per cents. have been dealt in at 7¾ premium, and 4 per cents. at 1¼ discount. Previous to the declaration of the dividend of 13 per cent. free of income tax by the Directors of the Bank of Madras on the 1st instant, shares were in great demand and rose rapidly to 144 per cent. premium, at which transactions were reported. Since the 1st, the prices has fallen considerably, and may now be quoted nominally at 125 per cent. premium.

EXCHANGE.—Resulting from the increased ease in our Money Market, Exchange has given way nearly one per cent., and we cannot quote First Class Mercantile Bills higher than 2d. and Documents, at 2¼. The Bank's advertised rates remain unaltered.

FREIGHTS.—The numerous arrivals of ships during the past month have affected some change in our Freight Market, and rates have rather declined. The amount of tonnage available is now ample for immediate requirements, and the slightly better inducements offering Calcutta have caused the departure of some seeking vessels, others it is said will shortly follow. The coast is well supplied with tonnage for the present, and as the majority of the ships there employed have to return here to fill up, the local Freight Market closes in a weakly condition. For Cotton £3-15 is the present rate, and £4 has only been paid under peculiar circumstances. Dead weight, Rice and Saltpetre, is being booked at £1-10 and Oil at £1-10 per ton. The *Leaping Water* was a week ashore at Masulipatam, but has been got off without damage. The *Nonpareil* from Ganjam to Colombo with rice had been caught in a Cyclone, and has reached Penang in a disabled condition with damaged cargo. The South West Monsoon has proved unusually severe this season, and bad weather has been experienced in the Bay of Bengal during the fortnight.

IMPORTS.—We are glad to have to advise an improved trade in Imports. The dealers, apparently actuated by the necessity to send goods up-country before the rains, have bought freely at enhanced rates, and a lively demand has induced considerable business in certain manufactures which have been neglected for many months. Much caution is exhibited by the purchasers in laying in stock, and the greater amount of the goods removed from stores lately are doubtless intended for immediate consumption, rather than speculatively held for higher prices. In Grey Goods, an active enquiry has existed. *Shirtings*, the lighter weights are worth from Rs. 1-3 6 to Rs. 1-5-0 according to quality, and the heavier weights from Rs. 1-6-0 to Rs. 1-7-0 per lb. *Jaconets* are in very small supply and have been in good demand. *Maddapollams* have also been in more active request at from Rs. 1-5-0 to Rs. 1-6-0 per lb. *Mulls* are still neglected. *Turkey Red Cambries* and *Mulls* have been well maintained at the late improvement. In Twists, *Mule Yarns* has been dealt in at advancing rates, but holders have not cared to make sales, and transactions have consequently been very limited. All colored Yarns excepting *Yellow*, have improved in value, and *Turkey Red* has advanced nearly Rs. 2 per bundle this month. Metals have not sympathized in the improved demand for other imports, and but little is doing in either *Iron or Copper*.

IRON.—Bar, Rs. 19-10.

COPPER.—Assortment sheet and ingots, Rs. 256; and 10 tons of sheets copper at Rs. 265.

EXPORTS.—The arrival of *Western Cotton* is continuing on a large scale, and an active business is doing chiefly in fulfilment of contracts entered into in the earlier part of the season. Until these engagements are completed, the dealers show little disposition to enter into fresh operations, but the demand continues very active and purchases have been made up to as high as Rs. 262 per candy. *Coimbatore Cotton* has been also in good demand, and we hear of a contract at Rs. 255. From Tinnevelly we learn that the late heavy rains have much delayed the gathering in of the crops. Purchases are advised at Rs. 253 decline in the London Indigo Market of 3*d.* to 3*d.* 6*d* per lb. since February of last year has not produced any commensurate fall in the price of the staple here, and we can only quote the price nominally at Rs. 45 for Kurpah with no buyers. Of *Sugar*, there is but little in the Market, which is chiefly going forward on native account at Rs. 26 to Rs. 27. The supply of *Coffee* has ceased, and there is none now available here.—*Madras Times, July* 14.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
July 18	Sirocco	Roy	Cardiff 16 April.
19	Coromandel (s)	Carew	Laccadive Islands 14 July.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
July 18	Nurbudda	Nacoda	Penang, Singapore and Siam.
19	Shannon	Hesmworth	London.
	Anna Armstrong	Oliver	New York.
	Fochia (s)	Simon	Saigor.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per H. M.'s Steamer *Coromandel*, from Laccadive Islands.—Mr. Kennelly, Assistant Dock Master, Captain Coxhead, 2 Mates and 23 Seamen of the British Ship *General Simanson*, which vessel was wrecked on a reef of rocks to the N. W. side of the Island of Chiltoe, on the 19th June, having left Bombay on the 7th June bound to Liverpool.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Ship *City of Glasgow*, for London.
Ship *Greefve Berg*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Negotiator*, for Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 18TH JULY 1863.

For London.

Conway.—220 packages Cloves, 288 cwt., Meerally Soomar; 24 bales Coiryarn, 60 cwt., Megjee Mooljee and Co.

Mystery.—65 cases Japanware 3½ cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 43 pieces E. Teeth, 28 cwt. 3 qrs. 20 lbs., Jairam Hemraz.

For Liverpool.

Southern Belle.—5 bales Cotton, 17¼cwt., Chuturbhoy Nursy; 90 bales Cotton, 292¼ cwt., J. N. Wadia's Sons and Co.; 90 bales Cotton, 315 cwt., M. and P. Byramjee Cola and Co.

Excellent.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co.; 25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Nursy Jewraz; 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur.

Empire of Peace.—40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Canjee Hemraz; 123 bales Cotton, 430½ cwt., Ravagur Coovergur; 37 bales Cotton, 129½ cwt., Couray Pursotum.

Glee Maiden.—17 bales Wool, 51 cwt.; 13 bales Cotton, 46 cwt., Vassonlall Ramdyall.

Leechew.—500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Khatesy Sakerchund.

Nagyzakie.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., B. H. Cama.

Malden.—825 bundles Coiryarn, 126 cwt., Kessowdass Gooculdass.

City of London.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Muthooradass Vusunjee.

Negotiator.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Govind Hurry.

Glee Maiden.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Crustnajee Rungjee.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of July 6, announced the arrivals of the *Inkerman*, Grant, from Liverpool 8th April, touched at Holyhead 10th April; *Industry*, Bennet, from Liverpool 4th March; *Liverpool*, Long, from London 1st April; *Sarah M.*, Ruisbeyk, from Tondagan (date not given); *Elizabeth*, Delmolino, from Bordeaux 25th March; *Hengist*, Cample, from Cardiff 1st April; *City of Cashmere*, Blair, from Glasgow (date not given); *Futtah Azim*, Mosty, from Bombay 8th June, touched at Colombo 24th June; *Hypatia*, Thompson, from Liverpool 23rd March; *Rose Standish*, *Vespasian*, *Osiris*, *Philosopher*, *Derby Shire*, and *Florence*, particulars not received.

The telegraph of July 7, announced the arrivals of the *Sagamore*, Alger, from Liverpool 24th March; *Indiana*, and *Alexander Herculano*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—July 10, Ship *Wandering Jew*, Smart, from Aden 27th June and Galle 7th July.
Do. Ship *Raja than*, Wilson, from Mauritius 29th June.
DEPARTURE.—July 10, Screw Steamer *Penang*, Coombe, to Bombay via Malabar Coast.

Military.

BOMBAY.

GARRISON ORDERS.—JULY 18TH, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

1. Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.

2. A Committee, composed as follows, will assemble on Monday next, the 20th instant, at 11 A.M., at the Commissariat Stores, (under the Officers Quarters in the Town Barracks) to inspect and report upon a quantity of Alsopp's Beer.

After which the Committee will proceed to the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co., situated in Modee Street, to inspect and report upon a quantity of Porter, tendered by that firm.

President.—Captain Combe, 18th Regt. N. I.
Members.—One Subaltern 103rd Regt., and Assistant Surgeon J. Watt, 103rd Regt.
Bombay 19th July 1863.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.
The 103rd Regt., the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 17th July 1863.

Lieut. H. Phillipps Cadre, 29th N. I., is appointed paid doing duty officer 2nd Regt. L. C.

With the sanction of Government 2nd Class Schoolmaster Wolfe, attached to 106th Foot, is appointed Schoolmaster to the Lawrence Asylum at Mount Aboo.

Naval.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 18th July 1863.

Lieut. G. B. Hewett, late Indian Navy, is appointed to Command the Gun Boat *Hugh Rose*, and he is directed to prepare that vessel for service in the Political Department.

Mr. Charles King, of the *Ajdaha*, to be 1st officer of the *Hugh Rose*.

Mr. Arthur Batters, Gunner, as Clerk of the *Hugh Rose*.

The undermentioned Engineers, Supernumeraries of the *Ajdaha*, are to be transferred to the *Hugh Rose* on the 17th instant:—

Mr. Robert Windsor, 2nd Class; Mr. G. Clement, 3rd Class.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

Fort William, the 7th July 1863.

The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Late 65th N. I.—Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Alfred Combe, to be Captain from 2nd July 1863, in room of Captain Theodore Gordon, retired.

General List.—Ensign Benjamin Hill Russell, to be Lieutenant from 2nd July 1863, in room of Captain Theodore Gordon, retired.

The undermentioned Officers having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Majors from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain (Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel) A. Barwell, and Captain (Brevet-Major) C. M. FitzGerald, 20th June 1863.

Captain J. W. F. Bean, 21st June 1863.

The undermentioned Officer having completed twelve years' service, four years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Captain from the date specified opposite to his name under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) J. T. Norgate, 1st June 1863.

The following Alterations of Rank are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Alterations of Rank.

Bengal Infantry.—Colonel Colin Troup, C. B. and Lieutenant-Colonel Mortimer John Slater, to rank from 21st April 1863, in room of Lieutenant-General Robert Blackall, Bengal Infantry deceased.

Late 5th European Regiment.—Major Alexander Brodie Cruickshank and Captain Eugene Clutterbuck Impey (Captain in Staff Corps), to rank from 21st April 1863, in room of Lieutenant-General Robert Blackall, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

General List, Infantry.—Lieutenant Francis Ogilvie Fuller (Ensign in 101st Foot), to rank from 21st April 1863, in room of Lieutenant E. C. Impey, late 5th European Regiment (Captain in Staff Corps), promoted.

General List, Infantry.—Lieutenant Celadon Charles Brownlow, to rank from 22nd April 1863, in room of Lieutenant H. T. Jones, late 31st Native Infantry, transferred to list of Pay.

General List, Infantry.—Lieutenant Reginald Hewes Allot Quinet (Ensign in 101st Foot), to rank from 30th April 1863, in room of Lieutenant J. C. P. Ballie, late 35th Native Infantry, promoted.

With reference to Government General Order No. 165 of the 2nd March 1863, the name of the undermentioned Officer who retired from the Service under the Annuity Scheme will be removed from the List of the Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Major-General) G. M. Sherer, by death of Colonel (Major-General) J. A. Barstow.

The following Extract from the *London Gazette* of the 15th May 1863 is published for general information:—

War Office, 15th May 1863.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Major John Watson, V. C., of the Bombay Army, to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Third Class or Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath.

No. 106.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 29th June 1863.

NOTIFICATION.—The following Rules for the admission of Pleaders in the Courts of the Central Provinces are published for general information:—

Rules for the admission of Pleaders in the Courts of the Central Provinces.

Rule I.—No person will be allowed to practise in the Courts of the Central Provinces, or in any way to interfere in any suit (unless a party or a recognized Agent under No. 2 of the Special Rules prescribed by the Governor General in Council, on the 6th August 1861) till he has received a Certificate under the following Rules, and any person interfering contrary to the provision will be treated as guilty of a contempt. Barristers or other persons who may by Law be entitled to plead can alone be exempt from these Rules.

Rule II.—Candidates for a Certificate enabling them to plead in the Courts must lodge with the Commissioner of the Division on or before a fixed date, at a reasonable time, before the day appointed for examining Candidates, trustworthy testimony in writing, showing the sufficiency of their general education and the respectability of their character, from which it may be judged whether they are fit person to be admitted as Candidates. Applications will be submitted in the form annexed, (A.)

Rule III.—The general education of a Candidate must be shewn under the preceding Rule by a Certificate from some Public Officer, or from the Principal of some known Educational Institution, or from some other person whose testimony is evidently sufficient. Respectability of character must be shewn by a Certificate or Certificates of such a nature that there can be no doubt of their sufficiency. They must certify to the Character of the Candidate for a period of at least three years before the date of the application. If the Candidate is or has been at any time employed in the service of the Government, he must produce satisfactory evidence to shew that his character has always been considered by his official superiors to be respectable. If he has left any appointment in the service of Government otherwise than on promotion to a higher office, the reasons for it, has, in anticipation of the sanction of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, authorized the payment to Agents of vessels, on the usual certificate of embarkation, of the average cost of passage,—not exceeding that of passage to England,—for Soldiers, their families, and their widows, who may be entitled to such passage, and considered by His Excellency the Commander in Chief of the Presidency to which they belong in all respects deserving of the indulgence, and not likely to abuse it.

Soldiers' wives proceeding without their husbands, and widows, should be required to embark within six months of the departure or decease of their husbands, unless prevented by circumstances over which they may have had no control; in which latter case the sanction of Government will be required as heretofore.

This order will not affect the grant or denial, to the widows or families of Soldiers of the usual subsistence allowance which will be passed to them as authorized by existing regulations.

Head Quarters, Simla, 27th June 1863.

Under instructions from His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, and with the concurrence of the Government of India, half yearly examinations of Color Sergeants, where practicable, will be held on the 25th October and 1st April at Stations, which will be detailed, in the three Presidencies, for the purpose of passing Candidates for the appointment of Regimental Sergeant Instructors of Musketry.

A Circular will be issued to their Excellencies the Commander in Chief Madras and Bombay, and to Officers Commanding Divisions, Districts, and Brigades, giving all the necessary details.

With the sanction of Government, the Commander in Chief is pleased to announce the formation in Bengal of a fifth Musketry Division, and the following redistribution of the several Musketry Divisions:

FIRST DIVISION.

Calcutta, Fort William.	Dacca.
Dum Dum.	Darjeeling.
Barrackpore, (Head Quarters.)	Hazareebaugh.
	Dinapore.
Berhampore.	Benares.

SECOND DIVISION.

Allahabad.	Roy Bareilly.
Cawnpore.	Seetapore.
Lucknow, (Head Quarters.)	Futtehghur.
Gondah.	Shahjehanpore.
Fyzabad.	Bareilly.

THIRD DIVISION.

Moradabad.	Kussowlie.
Meerut.	Dugshai.
Delhie.	Subathoo.
Roorkee.	Jullundur.
Umballah, (Head Quarters.)	Ferozepore.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Umritsur.	Rawul Pindee, (Head Quarters.)
Lahore and Meean Meer.	Nowshera.
Mooltan.	Peshawur.
Sealkote.	

FIFTH DIVISION.

Muttra.	Saugor, (Head Quarters.)
Agra.	Nowgong.
Gwalior and Morar.	Jubbulpore.
Jhansie.	Nagode.

With the sanction of Government, the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct the publication of the following paragraph of Horse Guards Circular Memo. No. 241, of 16th February 1863, for the guidance of all concerned:

"1. With the view to a record being kept of the service for pension under Indian Regulation of all Officers formerly on the Indian establishment but now belonging to the Imperial Army, His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, at the request of the Secretary of State for India in Council, hereby directs that Quarterly Returns, commencing on the 1st January 1863, shall be transmitted to this Department."

Head Quarters, Simla, 29th June 1863.

Whenever a Soldier deserts from any of the British Regiments serving in the Punjaub, a descriptive Roll of him will be sent to the Brigade Major at Mooltan, who will give a copy to the Police authorities.

The Officer commanding will also cause all Steamers leaving that station to be searched, whenever there is reason to suspect the presence on Board of Deserters.

Head Quarters, Simla, 30th June 1863.

The want of some reliable Return shewing, as clearly as possible, the medical statistics of Stations, and exhibiting separately the sickness and mortality amongst the married and the unmarried Soldiers of Her Majesty's British service having been much felt, the Commander in Chief, under instructions from the Supreme Government, is pleased to direct the publication of the subjoined forms of Returns, (forms omitted,) in view to Return No. 1 being carefully filled in by Medical Officers in charge of all Brigades and Batteries of Royal Artillery, Regiments, and Detachments, and forwarded to the Deputy Inspectors General of Hospitals, Her Majesty's British service, to enable them to compile, in their Offices, Station Returns in the form No. II, which, when completed, are to be transmitted to the Inspector General Her Majesty's Hospitals for submission *annually* to the Government of India.

2. As however, mere figures alone cannot be taken as fairly representing what it is one great end of the Returns to show, viz., the healthiness of each Station *in itself*, any circumstances of a peculiar nature which may be fairly supposed to have caused the percentage of sickness and mortality, or either of them, to be unusually large, or the reverse, should be carefully noted; for instance, the arrival of a Regiment from an unhealthy station, or one where it has suffered very much from sickness, unfavorable nature and condition of the barracks, &c., &c. The clearly exceptional cause which may have produced the unusual sickness and mortality shown in the columns in any case should also be indicated in the remarks.

3. Where Regiments have been at more than one station during the year, the information to complete the several columns might be inserted for each Station in the manner noted in Form No. II.

Head Quarters, Simla, 12th June 1863.

At a General Court Martial re-assembled at Cawnpore, on Tuesday, the 5th day of May 1863, Tulog Sing, Jemadar, of the 9th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, was arraigned on the following charge, viz:

Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an Officer, at Julpigoree, on the 19th January 1863, in having been intoxicated in the lines of his Regiment, and struck Gungoo, a Syce of the Regiment.

Finding.—The Court is of opinion that the Prisoner, Tulog Sing, Jemedar, of the 9th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, is Guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the Prisoner, Tulog Sing, Jemadar, of the 9th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, to be placed one step lower in the list of his present rank.

Revised Sentence.—The Court now sentences the Prisoner, Tulog Sing, Jemadar, of the 9th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, to be placed at the bottom of the list of his rank.

SUMMUD SHAH, Subadar Major,
12th Regiment Native Infantry, President.

Approved and Confirmed.

HUGH ROSE, General,
Commander in Chief in India.

Simla, 9th June 1863.

The name of Jemadar Tulog Sing is to be transposed on the list of Jemadars of the 9th Bengal Cavalry, and will stand next below that of Jemadar Chaugun Sing. His Commission is to be transmitted to the Adjutant General for alteration of the date of it, from the 1st March 1859, to the 11th May 1860.

The Jemadar is to be released from arrest, and to return to his duty.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

E. HAYTHORNE, Colonel,
Adjutant General.

Head Quarters, Simla, 12th June 1863.

At a General Court Martial re-assembled at Meerut on the 2nd day of June 1863, Private Peter Cassidy, No. 688 of Her Majesty's 90th Regiment of Foot, was tried on the following charge, viz:—

Charge.—With having at Meerut on the 19th April 1863, thrust at his superior officer, Lance Corporal William Jones of the same Regiment, being in the execution of his Office, with a drawn bayonet, and struck him Lance Corporal William Jones, with the socket of the bayonet aforesaid.

Finding.—The Court is of opinion that the prisoner, Private Peter Cassidy, No. 688, of Her Majesty's 90th Regiment Light Infantry, is guilty of the Charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—The Court Sentences the prisoner, Private Peter Cassidy, No. 688, of Her Majesty's 90th Regiment Light Infantry, to eight (8) years Penal Servitude.

C. CHAMBERLAIN, Col., President.
Meerut, 2nd June 1863.

Approved and Confirmed.

HUGH ROSE, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Simla, 9th June 1863.

Before the same Court Martial re-assembled on the 3rd day of June 1863, Gunner and Acting Bombardier George Taylor, No. 443, of the 2nd Horse Brigade of Royal Artillery, was tried on the following charges, viz:—

First Charge.—With having at Meerut, on the 10th of April 1863 disobeyed the lawful command of Serjeant William Rewcastle of the same Battery, his superior Officer, in the execution of his Office, in not going to his room in arrest, when ordered to do so by the said Serjeant William Rewcastle.

Second Charge.—With having, at or about the same time and place, struck his superior Officer Serjeant William Rewcastle, of the same Battery, being in the execution of his Office.

Finding.—The Court is of opinion, that the Prisoner Gunner and Acting Bombardier George Taylor, No. 443, of the 2nd Horse Brigade of Royal Artillery, is Guilty of the charges preferred against him.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the prisoner, Gunner and Bombardier George Taylor, No. 433, of the 2nd Horse Brigade of Royal Artillery to four (4) years Penal Servitude.

C. T. CHAMBERLAIN, Colonel, President.
Meerut, 3rd June 1863.

Approved and Confirmed.

HUGH ROSE, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Simla, 9th June 1863.
By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
E. HAYTHORNE, Colonel, Adjutant General.

Head Quarters, Simla, 24th June 1863.

It is notified for general information that, the Government of India having had under consideration the sum to be allowed for passage to England, or the Colonies, to Soldiers of good character, and to their wives and widows, who may be entitled to passage and be allowed to make their own arrangements for it, has,

Letter to the Editor.

HORSE GUARDS TREATMENT OF INDIAN OFFICERS.

SIR,—When the old master dies or leaves his heritage to strangers, there seldom comes a better, is an old saying, and never better verified than in the death of Old John Company. Scarcely have the vaunted promises of respect for the rights and privileges of the late Indian Army ceased sounding in our ears, than we find upon the least pretext every iota of right is infringed, and our Old Officers cast aside for some Crimean hero, as if the late Cardigan exposure of hero worship (of that sort) were not nauseous enough for us.

The last flagrant act of injustice has been the casting aside of men of high military talent, and well known throughout the Bombay Army for their fitness in every respect for command, both from experience and ability of no mean order, for a bantling of the Royal Army. When, Sir, I see such men as Major Kempt, and the next two Junior officers in H. M. 103rd Regiment, cast aside to make way for an experimentalist, I cannot remain silent, but ask,—will such an act of injustice be tolerated by the Old Company's Officers?

In days of yore, if a man manifestly unfit for command, stood upon his right of way as next senior, to the prejudice of the interests of the service, a gentle hint sent him to the Hills or Europe.—I am, Sir, yours truly,

18th July 1863. EXODUS.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Ahmedabad, on the 17th July, at the residence of her father Dr. Summers, Guzerat Irregular Horse, the wife of Mr. E. James Martinenat, Professor of and Instructor in Music, Poona, of a son.

At Poona, on the 10th July, the wife of Mr. G. Engel, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 3rd July, Mrs. George Andrews, of a daughter.

At Serampore, on the 3rd July, the wife of Allan L. McGavin, Esq., of a daughter.

At Kussowlie, on the 4th July, the wife of Captain Havelock, Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 11th July, at St. Thomas' Church, St. Thome, by the Revd. A. E. Symonds, William Alfred Symonds, Esq., to Annie Fletcher, daughter of the Revd. P. Percival.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 4th July, Frances Anne, the beloved wife of J. Murray, Esq., and eldest daughter of the late A. G. Patterson.

At Calcutta, on the 4th July, Emily Annette, 3rd daughter of Thomas and Mary Sidney Alcock, aged 3 years and 9 months.

At Umballa, on the 6th instant, Lieutenant E. G. Cattermole, 22nd Punjab Native Infantry, sincerely regretted by his brother Officers.

At Bandra, on the 7th July, Walter Francis, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. Worsley, aged 6 months.

At Madras, on the 4th July, Thomas Adams, the infant son of Mr. G. A. Adamson, aged 3 months and 20 days.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Malta*, will be

this work to the Wullah talooka is beyond calculation, and the Thakoor has not been called upon to contribute one Rupee towards the expenditure. The loss of land required for the road compared to the rental of the talooka, must be something infinitely small, and the gain is enormous.

3. All the native States with which I am acquainted give land free for the construction of roads and railroads In Central India, the Agra and Bombay road has been twice marked out and the construction on the new line is nearly complete, but it was decided with the concurrence of all the principal States that no compensation was necessary.

4. In the 2nd para of your letter, you allude to the talooka of Chumardee. This so-called talooka is a single village held by three separate tribute-payers, whose income can only average 4,000 Rupees each; should the land taken up for the road in any of these estates be of sufficient value to make a sensible difference in the income of the proprietors, I beg of you to have their loss assessed and to forward a claim for remission of revenue, or purchase of the land, as you may think best. I shall have great pleasure in forwarding such an application for the favorable consideration of Government, as I do not consider that a third share in a village can be called a Native State.—I have the honor, &c.,

R. H. KEATINGE, Political Agent.

Kattywar Political Agency, Camp Wankaneer, 3rd June, 1863.

GUZERAT, *16th July* 1863.

RAIN still pours without intermission. The fall on the 13th was so heavy as to fill, in some instances to overflowing, the numerous tanks in the Province. Such continuous downpour is very unusual in Guzerat, where the average fall for the season is 25 inches, and in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant at Ahmedabad, who rejoices in the cognomen of "John Sahib," was never experienced during the last half century.

There is something peculiar to the atmosphere of this part of the country, which has a tendency to produce *Eanui*, consequently there is not much in the shape of gaities to record. Gymkhanas have been established both at Surat and Ahmedabad, but these establishments are so exclusive, that instead of being considered places of amusement they are looked upon with jealousy.

The Heads of the various Departments have all come into Head Quarters, with the exception of the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, who is at Neriad engaged in the Survey settlement of that District.

A novel case was tried yesterday before the First Class Subordinate Magistrate of Neriad, Mr. Choonee-lall Veneelall, in which an Indo Briton calling himself Richard Malet was defendant. He was accused by Mr. Sorabjee Pestonjee, Travelling Audit Clerk in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. R. Company, with having in a note to his address, made use of highly insulting language, such as "you ignorant fool, and you ignoramus," the said language being calculated to cause complainant to commit a breach of the peace.

Defendant admitted the letter containing these expressions to have been written by him, but had no plea or justification to offer, hence the trying Magistrate considered the charge to be fully sustained, and sentenced the defendant, Richard Malet to pay a fine of Rupees ten, or in default, to undergo fifteen days rigorous imprisonment.

There was a perfect scene in the Court. The defendant appeared in hunting costume, attended by his better half, and a European Mechanic "half seas over." Each person had something to say. One claiming to be tried by a European Magistrate, another (the female) remarking that the result would have been different, were the case tried before a European Magistrate, and the third (the Mechanic) preferring a counterchange against a gentleman that was present in Court, but who was quite unconnected with the case. The result of all this was, that the Mechanic became so boisterous, as to render it necessary to put him out of Court by force.

In the Court of the Principal Sudder Ameen of Ahmedabad, a case of Libel, was disposed of on the 13th instant. The plaintiff was Dr. Burjorjee Framjee, Graduate Grand Medical Gallege, and the defendant, a Portuguese, named Fernandez, who was formerly Deputy Post Master of Ahmedabad. This was a new trial. Verdict was given for the plaintiff on the 4th January last, and a writ of execution issued some days after, when, on the defendant having been arrested, he pleaded that he was unable to attend the Court to defend the case on the day on which verdict was given against him, and that consequently he wished for a new trial, which was granted. The case accordingly came on for hearing on the 14th instant, when the defendant's plea, having been found frivolous, verdict was again given against him for Rs. 500 and costs.

Stated of public health good. Temperature moderate 84°.

LOCAL.

THE BUGGY WALLAHS have thought better of their quarrel with the Commissioner of Police, and on Saturday afternoon they had generally resumed work. They are still without badges and the new rules for their guidance have not yet been published, though the act came into force on the first of this month. Our legislators should have given the Commissioner of Police and the Buggy wallahs both a little more time to prepare for the change.

BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, (LIMITED).—We have to announce the formation of another Shipping Company under the above title. The capital of the concern is to be Rs. 25,00,000 to be divided into 500 shares of Rs. 5,000 each. All the shares have been taken up and a call of Rs. 1,500 is payable on or before the 23rd instant. The promoters are Messrs. Stearns Hobart and Company; and the following Directors have been appointed :—Mr. Andrew Grant, Mr. W. F. Stearns, and Mr. Kursondas Madhowdas. Messrs. Stearns Hobart & Co. are managers and treasurers. The shares are already at a premium in the bazaar.

FEMALE EDUCATION.—Last week we noticed the establishment of an English School for the education of native ladies, and of funds that are being raised for the institution. Since then about twenty-five thousand Rupees more have been subscribed towards the fund, of which the following is a complete list :—

Maneckjee Cursetjee	Rs.	1,000
Heerajee Maneckjee	,,	1,000
Misss Ayemae Maneckjee and Miss Serenebae Maneckjee	,,	1,000
Cursetjee and Jehangeerjee Maneckjee	,,	1,000
Ramchunder Row Appa of Jumkhundy	,,	6,000
Kursondass Madhowdass	,,	1,000
Mrs. Crushmabai Cursondass Madhowdass	,,	1,000
A friend of native female education in English	,,	1,000
Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama	,,	5,000
Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama	,,	1,000
Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama	,,	1,000
D. Byramjee	,,	2,500
Premchund Roychund	,,	5,000
Premabhoy Hemabhoy	,,	3,000
Daughter of a friend of Female Education	,,	1,000
A Friend [Mr. Kursundas Madhowdas.]	,,	2,500
David Sassoon	,,	1,000
A. D. Sassoon	,,	1,000
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1,000
S. D. Sassoon	,,	1,000
R. D. Sassoon	,,	1,000
Total Rs...		41,400

H. M.'s *Coromandel*, Bombay Marine, left Bombay on the 6th instant for Seshelles and Laccadive Islands with a cargo of rice and salt to be distributed among the latter. After four days the weather during the while, being gloomy and squally and the sea very high, she reached Sedasheghur, and on the 12th started for the Laccadives. The islands of Kiltan and Chittae were made, and a quantity of rice and salt landed at each. At the latter island was discovered the wreck of the British ship *General Simpson*, and the Captain, mates and seamen were taken on board the *Coromandel* for passage to Bombay. The ship was wrecked on a reef of rocks to the N. W. side of the island on the 19th June, having left Bombay on the 7th idem bound for Liverpool. Although all the people were able to get on shore from the wreck, the boatswain was obliged to remain on board, repeated attempts on the part of his shipmates to rescue him having failed. Mr. Downing, 1st officer of the *Coromandel* with two of the *General Simpson*'s men at the risk of their lives, went on board and brought the boatswain on shore, much credit attaches to Mr. Downing for the manner in which he handled the boat, and the lion-like spirit displayed by him on this occasion, it must be remembered that through the instrumentality of this Bombay Marine officer the passengers and crew of the *Nader Shaw* (which was wrecked off Bassein a short time ago) were safely landed. On her way to the third Island the foremost engine of the *Coromandel* broke down, and it was deemed expedient to return to Bombay which the vessel did, working with one engine all the way, the engineer of the *Coromandel* deserves much praise for his able exertions to repair and work the engines.

WE are told sometimes that Hinduism is dead, or as good as dead; if no where else, at all events in Bengal. Yet at this very moment the Banians of Calcutta are raising five lakhs of Rupees to obtain from the Brahmins the right to wear the *poita* (*janee*) or symbolical thread :—*Bombay Guardian, July* 18.

WE have much pleasure in mentioning that the Government of Bombay, with approbation of the Supreme Government, have passed the following Resolution regarding the Bombay Bible Society's liability to Income-Tax :—

"The Secretary in his letter to the Commissioners of Income-Tax, states that no profit whatever is derived from the sale of the Society's books. Entire exemption from Income-Tax should therefore be accorded to the Society."

The position of the Tract and Book Society is precisely similar; so far from making a profit on their sales, they are dependent on subscriptions to the amount of several thousand Rupees yearly, to make good the deficiency. They do not recover one-fourth of the cost of their vernacular publications. If they made a profit of about 2 per cent. on all their sales, there would be about 10 Rupees due for Income-tax annually; but inasmuch as there is no profit, but a large loss, the Commissioners levy the tax upon two-thirds of the amount of sales, and make the Society pay Rs. 140 annually. We think the Government have cause to complain that the Commissioners should be taking up their time and compelling them to write resolutions about matters so transparent.

Mr. Gladstone's bill lately introduced into Parliament, did not propose taxing the current Income of charitable Societies, but only their funded property; yet the bill was rejected.—*Id.*

FALL OF RAIN AT BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Fort.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
July 12	3 37	3 75	3 69
,, 13	1 19	0 91	1 77
,, 14	0 16	0 07	0 21
,, 15	0 24	0 0	0 3
,, 16	0 18	0 42	0 61
,, 17	0 16	0 06	0 37
,, 18	0 15	0 25	1 11
For the week	5 45	5 46	7 79
Previously registered.	41 24	39 10	31 27
Total Fall	46 69	44 56	39 6

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—18TH JULY.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Tanoo Maloo was placed at the bar, upon the information of Bapoo Luxamon, Police Havildar No. 306, on a charge of theft of rupees three hundred and seventy-seven, the property of Mr. Henry Whitroll.

Bapoo Luxamon stated, that on Friday morning at about ten o'clock, he received information from Mr. James Butters, European Constable, of a robbery having been committed, and he went to the office of Messrs. Nicol and Company, and the prisoner was delivered over into his custody, on a charge of being suspected of stealing rupees three hundred and seventy-seven in notes and silver.

The Magistrate remanded the prisoner to Jail, and adjourned the case for further enquiry.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—Noor Mahomed Gool Mahomed, was brought up, charged with having in his possession a quantity of Ceylon stones, of the value of forty rupees, which may be reasonably suspected to have been stolen from one Mahomed Abdool Rahim, and failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same. The prosecutor Mahomed Abdool Rahim is a dealer in firewood, and lives in coal street. The two hundred and fifty stones were his, and which he bought in Bombay for forty rupees. On Friday last at about ten o'clock A.M., a policeman found the prisoner on the road with the stones in his possession.

The prisoner urged in his defence that he bought the stones from a merchant at Delhi.

The Magistrate said that there was not sufficient evidence to prove the charge against the defendant, and therefore he was discharged.

THEFT.—Shaik Mahomed Abdoola, Nooroodin Shaboodin, Shaik Isoob Ahmed, Ismail Abdool Cadur, and Shaik Mahomed Jucoob, were placed at the bar, charged with stealing two pieces of sheeting cloth, of the value of thirty rupees, the property of Messrs. William Nicol and Company, on Friday the 17th instant.

From the evidence of Mr. George Simmons, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Nicol and Company, it appeared that he knew the first prisoner by sight. On Friday last at about eleven o'clock A.M. he was on Carnac Bunder, when his attention was drawn to a bale of goods which was open, and on examining it he found all right. While he was examining it another bale came on the bunder brought by a coolie. He found it had been opened, so he took his pen-knife and cut the string, and discovered the dammer cloth had been cut about eighteen inches, and the matting underneath it was likewise cut. Witness reported the matter to one Mr. Ryan, and searched the bale with the Custom House Officer, and found that some pieces had been taken away. He then called the police, and delivered the first prisoner to his charge. From the evidence of policeman Syed Hoossein it appeared that the prisoner No. 2 took him to a fisherman at Mandvee, and he produced the two pieces of cloth, saying that the prisoner No. 2 had given him to make sails.

The Magistrate convicted the second prisoner, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for three calendar months in the House of Correction with hard labour. The other prisoners were discharged.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—CROWN SIDE.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1863.

Eleventh Day, Saturday, 18*th July* 1863.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

HIS LORDSHIP having taken his seat on the bench precisely at ten A.M., the following gentlemen were empanelled to serve on the

MORNING JURY.

MR. J. R. RAE.—*Foreman.*

Messrs. J. Shepherd, J. Campbell, G. Brock, R. W. Waller, D. Phillips, C. Barry, G. Wakeman, M. De Cruz, Maneckjee Framjee, Anundrow Chappajee, and Balcrustna Gunputjee.

THEFT.—Suckoo woman was arraigned on an indictment for theft, and she pleaded not guilty.

Jobarimull Jarrimull, a piece goods broker, deposed that he resided in Bhoywadda and occupied one room. His nephew's son Soorujmull lived in the same room. The prisoner was his neighbour and occupied the next room in the house. He recognised the two gold and silver neck chains before the Court as his property. He had seen them safe in a casket in his room on the 20th April last, at four P. M. when he went out on business. On his return home in the evening he missed the ornaments. At that time prisoner was sitting near the door of her room." Witness accused the prisoner of having stolen the ornaments as there was no one else in the house besides her. She denied the charge. A policeman was called and the prisoner's room was searched, and the silver chain was discovered in a flower-pot, while the gold chain was found on her person worn round her waist.

Soorujmull, nephew of the prosecutor, said that in the afternoon of the day in question he went upstairs, leaving his room in charge of the prisoner. After a short while he returned into the room and looked for the ornaments in the casket in order to wear them. He, however, did not find them, and accused the prisoner with having abstracted them, as she was in charge of the room. He reported the loss to his uncle.

A Police Havildar deposed to having searched the prisoner's room. He found the silver ornament in a flower-pot, and the gold ornament was produced by prisoner from her person. On her way to the chowkey, prisoner told the policeman the gold chain was given to her by another woman in the house. She was confronted with the other woman, and the latter denied all knowledge of the matter.

Constable Kerschner was called to corroborate the Havildar's evidence.

Prisoner in her defence put in a written statement denying the charge, and alleging that the chain had been entrusted to her by another woman in the house to be kept in safe custody. She called Govind, a workman in the Dockyard, who said that in the afternoon in question he had called upon the prisoner to pay her some money, and he saw a woman Purtabee give her the gold chain (before the Court), the latter saying that she would take it back after her husband left home. A blacksmith's boy was with him at the time.

The blacksmith's boy, on being called, denied that he knew the prisoner nor anything about the ornament.

Purtabee was sent for by His Lordship and she deposed that she did not give the gold chain to the prisoner. She never saw the witness Govind on the day in question.

The Jury retired into their room, and after an absence of about few minutes, returned with a verdict of *guilty.* Prisoner was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

SENTENCE.—Prisoners Lewis George Paes, John Xavier Pinto, and Damjee Goverdhun, who were convicted the other day of theft of cotton, the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company, were brought up to receive sentence. His Lordship sentenced them severally to undergo rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months each.

FORGERY.—Nowrojee Ardaseer pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him in the first count with forging a cheque in Mr. C. Leggett's name on the Oriental Bank, and in the second count with uttering a forged cheque with a guilty knowledge.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lewis, instructed by Dr. Dallas, on behalf of the prisoner, urged in mitigation of the punishment the extreme youth of the prisoner and the fact that there was little or no evidence that the forged signature was in the handwriting of the prisoner.

Mr. White, instructed by Mr. Acland for the prosecution, said that the prisoner having already pleaded guilty to the indictment on both counts, it was now too late for his learned counsel to argue that the prisoner did not forge the note.

His Lordship said he had in his experience found that the better and more successful the forgery, the more difficult it was to prove the handwriting. The body of the cheque was, upon the evidence, in the prisoner's handwriting, and the natural presumption would be that he also wrote the signature.

Mr. Lewis suggested that though the body of the note was in prisoner's handwriting, it was not improbable that Mr. Leggett's signature was forged by some other man conversant with his writing.

His Lordship said that it would not be a mitigating circumstance to implicate others in the crime without just grounds.

Mr. Lewis disclaimed any intention to tax other people with the forgery, but argued that there was no evidence to fix prisoner as the forgerer of the signature. The learned counsel then examined a few witnesses to prove that the prisoner was only sixteen years of age and that he bore a good character.

Sentence was reserved.

HOUSE-BREAKING BY NIGHT.—Bhyee Sudoba and Govind Amrootrow, were charged with house-breaking by night and theft in a dwelling-house; and they pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Green prosecuted.

Mr. Isarton defended the first prisoner.

Shah Mahomed Bapoo, a farrier, said he resided at Byculla in a chawl of one Davidass Bhunsalee. He occupied one room on the ground-floor. He knew the prisoners who frequented a liquor-shop adjoining his room. On Saturday the 13th of June last, he came home at eleven o'clock in the night. He observed the first prisoner sitting on the verandah of a Parsee's house. He had a lamp in his hand, and at the prisoner's request, he allowed him to light his cheroot therefrom. He then knocked at the door, and his wife opened it. When he entered the house, the prisoners were sitting outside on the verandah. Witness fastened the door from inside and then took out his outer garments, and put the money which he had in his pocket into a box. The back door was also fastened from inside. The box was secured with a padlock. Witness then went to sleep. He awoke at six o'clock in the morning. A woman came and called out "whose box is lying outside." Witness then looked for his own box, and found it missing. The fastenings to his door were seen to have been removed. He saw his box lying outside at a short distance from his room: it was lying open with the staple wrenched, and a brass casket which was kept inside it, was alsolying open near it. A small finger ring remained in the brass casket. Witness reported the loss to the police, and made a list of the property missing. The first prisoner was the next day apprehended while going in a buggy along the Bholeshwar road. The policemen then proceeded to the upper room of a house in Bholeshwar, and found two of the missing ornaments on the person of a woman named Benoobee. Witness was standing below, and on seeing the ornaments, identified them as his property. Benoobee afterwards said in the presence of witness and the first prisoner, that she got the ornament from the second prisoner, who was not there. She said she had no other property. She was searched, and two silver ornaments were found upon her person, which witness recognised as those that were in his box on the night of the 13th June last. In consequence of what the first prisoner then said, the policemen and witness went to a house in Funnuswaddy, where a boy named Ramchunder gave up some articles of wearing appeal. On the first prisoner's house being searched, Rs. 40 were found in a box. On the 19th June, witness, accompanied by two policemen, went to Alibagh and thence to Rew Danda, at which latter place the second prisoner was taken up. The policemen recovered from him a gold finger ring and a coat belonging to witness. On his house being searched, a currency Note for Rupees 100, some silver toe rings, and some pieces of gold belonging to witness were found. The prisoner admitted that he changed one note at Bombay, and bought the pieces of gold. On the 30th June, witness returned to Bombay and went to a place called Sakee tank. The second prisoner there produced a grimlet from some earth under which it was burried, both the prisoners making a statement that they had the instrument with them when they went to commit the robbery, and afterwards they left it there. The property stolen was of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,300.

Benoobee woman said that the prisoner Bhyee was her brother, and Govind a castman of hers. On the 17th of June last Govind gave her three ornaments (produced before the court) to keep until he returned back from the bazar. Prisoner did not call again, but the following day the policemen came and she delivered up the ornaments to them.

Ramchunder Tattia, a boy employed in the Gun Carriage Department, knew the prisoners. On the 15th of June Govind came to his house and kept some clothes with witness, saying he would come back for them at eight P. M. Witness identified the garments produced before the Court. Prisoner came after the costs, and witness gave it to him. A policeman afterwards called his attention to other clothes and they were delivered up to him. Witness made a mistake in saying before the Magistrate that both the prisoners had given the clothes to him; he was then confused.

Govind Vittoo, a Police Jemadar, swore to having arrested the prisoner Bhyee, in consequence of the prosecutor's suspicion against him. In consequence of what the prisoner said, witness went to the house of Benobee and found the three ornaments in her person, which she said had been kept with her by Govind, and which prosecutor claimed as his own. Bhyee then said that portion of the stolen property was with the boy Ramchunder, and the boy produced a jacket and a turban, saying they had been given to him by Bhyee, and that a coat was taken back by Govinds. Search was made in Govind's house and a bar of gold and a Note for Rs. 100 were found therein.

Two more witnesses to corroborate the foregoing evidence.

Mr. Barton, for the defence, contended that there was not sufficient, clear, and reliable evidence to convict the first prisoner, though the facts would raise a strong suspicion against him; and it being a doubtful case, the Jury should give the prisoner the benefit of it. The learned counsel commented severely upon the evidence of the policeman who appeared to have detained the prisoner in custody for several hours after they were placed before the Magistrate, and to have illegally endeavoured to extort confessions from them. The second prisoner said nothing in his defence.

His Lordship having summed up the evidence, the Jury retired into their room, and after the lapse of about half an hour, returned with a verdict of *Not guilty* for the first prisoner, and a verdict of *guilty* on the second count of theft against the second prisoner.

The first prisoner was accordingly discharged; and the second prisoner, being an old offender, was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

The prisoner Nowrojee Ardaseer, who had pleaded guilty to a charge of forgery, was put up at the bar to receive sentence. Prisoner asked for mercy. His Lordship said that the prisoner's case was such as to disentitle him to any mercy. Prisoner availed himself of the position he was in Mr. Piggott's office; he first obtained from the Bank a cheque book by means of a forged order, and then successively forged three cheques. The only mitigating circumstance which His Lordship took into consideration in awarding punishment to the prisoner was his extreme youth, otherwise he would have transported him. The sentence of the Court, therefore, was, that the prisoner be kept in rigorous imprisonment for three years in the County jail.

The Court adjourned at six P.M.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Wednesday, 15*th July* 1863.

(BEFORE SIR MATTHEW SAUSSE, CHIEF JUSTICE, AND NEWTON, AND TUCKER, P.J.)

The Queen vs. *Hurree Dadajee and another.*

*THIS was an appeal from the conviction and sentence recorded by the Hon'ble G. A. Hobart, Session Judge of Sholapore, before whom Hurree Dadajee, an assistant Superintendent of the Public Works' Department, together with Vishnu Venkatesh and Wamon Amrit, karkoons in the same department, were charged with that, "they being public servants did frame an incorrect document knowing it to be such with intent to cause injury to the public,"—being an offence under Sec. 218 of the Indian Penal Code.

Dr. Reid appeared at the Sholapore Sessions on behalf of the first and second prisoners; and from the following finding of the Session Judge it will be seen that after *all* the prisoners were acquitted under the original charge, they were re-charged under another section 167, under which Vishnu Venkatesh was acquitted and Hurree Dadajee and Wamon Amrit were found guilty.

FINDING.

The Court, concurring with the Assessors finds, that Vishnu Venkatesh is not guilty of the offence specified in the 1st and 3rd heading of the charge, namely, that Vishnu Venkatesh has committed the offence, that he being a public servant, and being as such public servant, charged with the preparation of any records or other writings, framed a record or writing in a manner which he knew to be incorrect; knowing it to be likely he would thereby cause loss or injury to the public or to any person, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 218 of the Indian Penal Code; and that he is not guilty of the offence specified in the 3rd heading of the charge, namely, that Vishnu Venkatesh has committed the offence that, he being a public servant, and being as such public servant, charged with the preparation of documents, framed a document in a manner which he knew or believed to be incorrect; intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that would thereby cause injury to any person, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 167 of the Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Vishnu Venkatesh be discharged.

And the Court, concurring with the Assessors finds, that Wamon Amrit and Hurree Dadajee are *not guilty* of the offence specified in the first and *second* heading of the charge, namely, that Wamun Amrit and Hurree Dadajee have committed the offence that, they being public servants, and being as such public servants, charged with the preparation of records or other writings framed a record or writing in a manner which they framed a record or writing in a manner which they knew to be incorrect; knowing it to be likely they would thereby cause loss or injury to the public or some person, and have thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 218 of the Indian Penal Code.

And the Court, differing from the Assessors, finds that *Wamun Amrit is guilty* of the offence specified in the 4th *heading of the charge,* and that Hurree Dadajee is guilty of the offence specified in the 3rd heading of the charge, namely, that Wamun Amrit and Hurree Dadajee have committed the offence—that they being public servants, and as such public servants, charged with the preparation of documents, *framed a document* (in a manner which they knew or believed to be) *incorrect,* knowing it to be likely they would thereby cause injury to *a person,* and have thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 167 of the Indian Penal Code; and the Court directs that the said Wamun Amrit shall undergo simple imprisonment for the period of one (1) month, and shall pay a fine of 100 Rs. to Government; in default, that he undergo further simple imprisonment for the period of (2) two months.

The prisoners were committed for trial on a charge under Section 218 of the Indian Penal Code. By Section 244 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Court has authority at any stage of a trial to amend or alter a charge on which prisoners stand committed. Up to the present time, the Sudder or High Court has sparingly exercised the power given it under Sections 19 and 443 of the Criminal Procedure Code; as to this particular point of procedure, it has not as yet exercised that power at all. The discretion of the Session Judge exercised in good faith—not absurdly—in the interests of justice, seems to be the only rule by which this authority to amend or alter the charge is limited. I think the proper rule is, that, whatever offence or offences the record of the Magistrate (forwarded to the Session Court under Section 220 of the Criminal Procedure Code) purports to shew the accused before the Court on commitment to be guilty of, for that offence or those offences—the accused is then liable to arraignment by the Session Court, and further that the Session Court may at any stage of the trial shape a charge and require that the accused be prosecuted upon it; the accused being of course entitled to the full benefit of the procedure laid down in Sections 245-6-7. And I do not agree with the learned counsel for the prisoners Hurree Dadajee and Vishnu Venkutesh, that this view of the law militates against the rule laid down in Section 359 of the Procedure Code. I only infer from that rule that, except as provided in Section 172 of the Act, the accused must be before the Court on commitment for some charge, as a necessary preliminary to his being tried at all by the Session Court.

Under this view of the law, which I hope is no misapplication of the maxim of English law, that it is "the duty of a Judge when requisite to extend the limits of his jurisdiction," without usurping jurisdiction, I amended the charge on which prisoners were committed for trial, by the addition of a few words which were necessary to complete the statement of a charge under Section 218 of the Indian Penal Code. And I also amended the charge against prisoner Wamun Amrit by adding a heading charging him with another offence of the same nature as that in the Section on which he was committed.

The amended charge against the three prisoners therefore stands thus: That they being public servants, and as such public servants, charged with the preparation of records or other writings, did, on or about the 6th day of March A. D., 1863, corresponding with Phalgoon Sudya 1st Shuke 1784, at Wudukbal, Talooka Sholapoor, Zilla Sholapoor, frame a record or writing in a manner which they knew to be incorrect, with intent to cause or knowing it to be likely they would thereby cause loss or injury to the public or some person, and have thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 167 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

And against prisoner Wamun Amrit thus: That he being a public servant, and as such public servant, charged with the preparation of records or other writings, did, on or about the 31st January A. D. 1863, corresponding with Magshood 12th Shuke 1784, at Wudukbal, Talooka Sholapoor, frame a record or writing in a manner which they knew to be incorrect, with intent to cause or knowing it to be likely they would thereby cause loss or injury to the public or some person, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 167 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

And against prisoner Wamun Amrit thus: That he being a public servant, and as such public servant, charged with the preparation of records or other writings, did, on or about the 31st January A. D. 1863, corresponding with Mag Shood 12th Shuke 1784, at Wudukbal, Talooka Sholapoor, or elsewhere within the Sholapoor Zilla, frame a document which he knew or believed to be incorrect, intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely he would thereby cause injury to some person, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 167 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

The prisoners claim to be tried on each heading of the altered charge on which they are arraigned.

The next preliminary objection taken by the prisoners Vishnu Venkutesh and Hurree Dadajee is that, though public servants they were not at the time of the alleged offence, charged with the preparation of any document. Now it is not to be expected that the legislature should define by Act or regulation the ministerial duties of each member of a public establishment. It would seem quite enough if there is evidence to shew that the prisoners were, when committing the offence, in the employment of a Government Officer, and that it was their duty in the ordinary course of it to prepare truly the document, which the prosecution seeks to shew they prepared falsely.

Next, these same prisoners urge that, at the most they only *signed* the falsely prepared document, that therefore they cannot be said to have "framed" it. It is urged that as in some Sections of the Code it is described to be penal to "frame or authenticate" a false document, "authenticating" is contemplated in the Act as a different offence from the "framing" one. But I apprehend that whatever part of a document is according to received practice a constituent part of it, and is so made as to convey a false impression as to the subject matter of the document, is part and parcel of the document, and the document is incomplete without it. Now it is in evidence (of which particular notice will be taken further on) that the document charged to have been falsely framed by the three prisoners as to one particular portion of it, is a voucher or certificate that certain payments were made in their presence. It will hardly be said that a certificate or voucher of payment is complete without the signature of the person who by practice ought to certify. If it should appear that the signature of any one of the prisoners was by practice required to complete the validity of the document, I should hold that his signature is necessarily a constituent part of it, and that, in signing it, he did an act of framing it.

Other objections are taken by the two prisoners, but none on the altered charge which are preliminary, and which cannot be more properly considered in deciding on the merits of the case.

To support the indictment as against each of the prisoners, it should be shewn as against Vishnu Venkutesh and Hurree Dadajee, and (failing the prosecution on the last heading of the charge) against Wamun Amrit also, that the exhibit No. A as to the "Sera" of payments for labor and supplies under date 6th March A. D. 1863 is falsely certified, as to some one or more such alleged payments, they knowing it likely they would cause injury thereby to some person, and if such falsity is shewn to be not oversight, but the deliberate act of the certifier whose duty it was to make a correct certificate, this will be sufficient. And to support the indictment against Wamun Amrit (failing the prosecution against him on the 3rd heading of the charge) it should be shewn that he deliberately and falsely certified under date 31st January A. D. 1863 that certain labor had been done, and supplies received, and thereupon expense incurred; it being his business to make such a certificate truly, and he knowing it likely that he would thereby cause injury to some person.

After taking the evidence for the prosecution, the learned counsel objected that certain examinations of the prisoners which were forwarded with the Magistrate's record in commitment could not be recorded for the prosecution, because the Magistrate had no right to try the prisoners on the charge on which when trying them he took these examinations, and the evidence and examinations thus taken were irregularly taken. I admitted this objection, but reserved for further consideration the point (if it should at a succeeding stage of the trial think such evidence useful to the prosecution) whether the Magistrate might not be called as a witness to prove what the prisoners admitted at this extra judicial examination.

With a view to elicit the truth of the accusation, I acted on the authority given to the Court of Session, by Section 373 of the Criminal Procedure Code to put any question I thought proper to the accused, after first telling them it was at their option to say they would not answer any particular question if they chose, and I insisted, as I thought it was right to do, that they should state "seriatim" as I put each question, what their answer to it was, or whether they declined to answer. A disposition was shewn by some of the prisoners to stop the interrogation, but though again telling them that it was at their option to answer a particular question or not, I continued the interrogation. The learned counsel objected that the Court should take the answers to questions put by the Court to his clients, from him (counsel) but I am of opinion that the Criminal Procedure Code requires that the answers should be given personally by the accused. Counsel objected also that the Court cannot convict the prisoners out of their own mouths; they having claimed a trial, and that the Court's power to put these questions is subject to the proviso that the accused should not be called on to answer any part of the accusation which the prosecution had not made out, nor questions which actually form part of the question at issue. At the time I put questions to the accused, I took a very different view of this point of law from that urged by the learned counsel, but on re-consideration, I am of opinion that the objection is valid to this extent, that on no *material* point of the accusation ought a question to have been put except where evidence had been given in support of it. But I do not admit the objection further than this. I have come to this opinion from observing that the power of the Court to question the accused does not arise until after the prosecution at least has closed, and the exercise of the power would probably have been allowed at an earlier stage of the trial, perhaps even before the prosecution were entered on, for it would be a saving of time if the admissions of the accused were to be sufficient evidence against them.

I will now notice the points on which evidence has been given against prisoner Wamun Amrit, so far as he admits it, and his admissions on it.

Ramchundur Nursing, Head carkoon of the Executive Engineer in this Zilla, deposes that he has known Wamun Amrit for the last three years, he being employed in the same Department in the Zilla for so long; that Wamun Amrit is a carkoon who has been employed to superintend the work of mending the roads. That it is the business according to practice of such carkoon to prepare the daily muster rolls of road laborers. He clearly implies, if he does not in so many words assert, that exhibit No. A is a muster roll of road laborers such as belongs to his (Executive Engineer's) Department, and the Executive Engineer clearly identifies this exhibit as such. Ramchundur Nursing says Wamun Amrit would do this at the place he might be employed in; that he recognises as Wamun Amrit's handwriting the whole body of the document No. A, except as to the signatures which do not purport to be Wamun Amrit's. Wamun Amrit admits that he was so employed at the "karkhana" of which this exhibit purports to be a certified daily muster roll of laborers, a certificate of work done and supplies received, and expense incurred thereupon, and a certificate or voucher of payment made on the same accounts. That he wrote the general contents or the body of it; that it was a part of his regular duty to do so; he wrote the muster roll daily, having seen that the men were present, and that he made the certificate of the 31st of January, and in course of business forwarded it to the supervisor; and that he certified it as true as to labour done and payments made on that account in his presence where it purports to be so certified by him; that it is a true muster roll; that he saw the laborers paid and that he signed the certificate to that effect. (He seemed to the Court to say) as part of his regular duty, but it was not quite clear that he admits it to be part of his regular duty, though he says he signed this as a matter of course.

The issues of fact as to the accusation of Wamun Amrit are narrowed by the admissions above noticed. It only remains to be considered whether it was his business to certify to the increment of the expenses he certified on the muster roll as incurred, or to the payment in his presence of the laborers or the supplies of purchased goods, and that he certified to either of these circumstances deliberately and falsely; knowing he was likely to cause injury to some person. The evidence on these points, I will notice presently.

I will now consider the points on which evidence has been given against prisoner Vishnu Venkutesh, so far as he admits it, and his admissions on it.

Ramchundur Nursing Head carkoon to the Executive Engineer, deposes that he has known Vishnu Venkutesh for a year at least, during which time he has been Duftur carkoon under the Assistant Supervisor Huree Dadajee. He says it was his duty to keep the accounts and to certify, as he appears to have done, on the exhibit No. A. Subsequently, however, he deposes that Vishnu Venkutesh was not bound to certify that the expenditure which the certificate purports to declare to have been made, was made in his presence. Subsequently again, he adds that he would not consider the certificate of payment complete without Hurree Dadajee's signature, and that he would have returned it if the document had come back to his office (after being sent to supervisor for payment to be made on it) without his signature. I find no more satisfactory evidence than this to shew that Vishnu Venkutesh was charged with the preparation of this exhibit; nor does it seem at all clear from the evidence of this witness, Ramchundur Hurree and there is no other on the point, that it was part of Wamun Amrit's business to certify to such payments. Under the third heading of the charge, both Wamun Amrit and Vishnu Venkutesh are entitled to an acquittal.

I will now notice the points on which evidence has been given against prisoner Hurree Dadajee, so far as he admits it, and his admissions on it.

Lieutenant Mytton, the Executive Engineer of this Zilla, says he knows Hurree Dadajee as Assistant Supervisor in his office, and Ramchunder Nursing says he has been so employed for the last year at least. Ramchundur Nursing knows the signatures on exhibit A. which he implies he knows to be documents relating to his office accounts, and which is clearly identified by Lieutenant Mytton as such, to be Hurree Dadajee's. Ramchunder Nursing says that a muster roll would come to his office with the Assistant Supervisor's report and be sent back again to the Assistant Supervisor when approved by the Executive Engineer for payment to be made of the debts shewn on the muster roll. Sometimes it would go with the Executive Engineer's order for payment, sometimes without—which another Supervisor, Mr. Pain, deposes he would consider a sufficient quasi order to him to pay the debts seeming due on the muster rolls, and the custom is that the Supervisor or Overseer whoever might be in charge would pay and certify on the muster roll such as this exhibit A. to the effect that payment had been made, that it is now, and has been always, a strict rule, that the payment should be made in the Supervisor or Overseers' presence. Ramchunder Nursing says that if the muster roll after being sent to the Supervisor for payment, should come back to the office without the Supervisor's certificate of payment, he would consider the document in the Supervisor for the omissions to be rectified. Hurree Dadajee admits that he has been 3½ years as Assistant Supervisor in the Executive Engineer's Office in this Zilla; that he was so employed in March last, and made the certificate of payment which exhibit No. A. purports to bear as his. That it is customary that after making such certificate, the certificate should be forwarded again to the Executive Engineer's Office.

We consider the evidence to be conclusive against Hurree Dadajee becomes therefore narrowed to this. Whether it was part of his ordinary business to make this cert

the Hippurite limestone of ages, equivalents of our Portland stone and lower chalk formations. All these rocks agree in this, they were formed at the bottom of the sea. Mr. Ruskin would not dewell on the difficulties of raising them. "Sir Charles Lyell," he said, will allow us to do that to any extent, if we only "take our time;" but he dwelt forcibly on the difficulty of *drying* them. Raised quickly or slowly—and the elevation of these mountains was, he believed, incalculably slow—the rocks must dry and settle. How long it takes to dry a wall, how long then to dry a mountain two miles deep. Consider, too, the consequences; by whatever means accomplished, drying is not merely a hardening, but a contraction of the whole body, and either the rock must become powdery like chalk, or it must crack and fall to pieces. In hard rocks these pores and cracks are filled with crystalline matter, matter moved and re-arranged by that marvellous process, the finest particles taken out of the very flesh of the rock substance and carried in slow currents to be arranged with such strength and coherence, that the very fissures which would have been sources of weakness become bonds of strength. The crack is not formed first, filled afterwards. It is filled as it is formed, or the rock would fall apart before it could be filled at all. The external aspect and hardness of a stone are no evidence of its real state. Though hard, it may be getting harder; though soft, more tenacious; it may be contracting or expanding, in every case it is *changing*. Not one of the atoms of it is at rest. The particle of lime, a thousand fathoms deep in rock that rings to the hammer's blow, is no more at rest than the hardest worker in a railway-tunnel. It is mining its way steadily as a mole through the mountain's heart. It is doing more than mining, it is purifying itself. All its advance from disorder to system, from infection to purity; and we can trace the transformation from grey flaky dust, which the rain washes into black pollution, to a rock whose substance is of crystal, starred with the beryl and sapphire. Nor do we know if the change is yet arrested. Is the imperfect granite to remain imperfect, or is it gathering itself still into better distinguishable crystals? Is the blotted marble to remain dull and indistinct, or is its purple glow to deepen and its variegation to involve itself in richer labyrinth?

It is sufficient for us at present to know that what we call hard and solid in rock is mobile and ductile. There are two great distinctive forms of elevated land, —the mountain cut by streams out of a mass of strata, like a pattern out of thick velvet, and the mountain produced by the wrinkling and folding of the land itself. In England our valleys are cut by river, sea, or rain out of masses of raised land, and little interest attaches to them; but when mountains are the folds of stone-drapery gathered together, and cast hither and thither under laws of complex harmony, the first and immediate interest that attaches to them is the wonderment what their consistence was when these folds were done. If from beneath a mass sustains the folds, we have a pendent wave. Lateral force causes a compressed wave. If a portion be raised, the beds above may be dragged or torn through, while the country on each side remains undisturbed; but lateral convulsions affect a much larger space of country, elevatory, so that we have evidence both of enormous lateral thrusts, affecting hundreds of miles of country, with local operations breaking through these and interrupting their continuity of action. Mr. Ruskin gave an apt simile of the Alps when he compared them to a shoal of rugged islands of igneous rock emerging through a sea of limestone, tearing up fragments of rocks, and also, with more conspicuous power, wrinkling the edge of the limestone all round the wound, and sending off waves of lateral force to die away on the surrounding country,—"waves of a slow Titanian storm which troubled the earth as the winds trouble the sea."

Imagine the mountain's substance not of water but of ductile rock, and do not towards its fall over a thousand vertical fathoms. Perhaps we cannot conceive with what slowness of swell or of decline the mountain-wave may rise or rest; but as the force thrills from crag to crag, it recoils, divides against itself with destructive counteraction; and this has taken place no once, but many times,—five or six periods of convulsion being marked at distant intervals. When one storm has been calmed, yet another stone-tempest from another point. So commingled are their actions in a complicated result, that it is not the work of one man, but of a multitude, not of one year, but of centuries, to decipher the flow and ebb of even a single mountain-tide. "I knew," said Mr. Ruskin, "of one marvellous outside breaker, not very high, but notable in the clash and curve—Mont Brezon." But as there were in it structures almost incredible and difficult to be explained, he determined to take an easy one, and selected Mont Salève, studied by geologists from De Saussure downwards. Even this mountain, one of mere elevation, which he supposed had been studied exhaustively, he found full of curious unrepresented structures; and the only distinct impression he could obtain was adverse to the three great observers, Saussure, Studer, and Favre, who all represent the face of the hill to be formed of vertical beds; while Ruskin sees plates of crag, entirely owing to cleavage—that is, to the splitting of the rock through the pressure it has undergone in its elevation: the true beds curving into the body of the hill, as were seen at the Grande Gorge. Nothing daunted by the difficulties of the simpler mountain, Mr. Ruskin sketched out some of the prominent features of the more difficult Brezon, where the beds follow the curve of the summit, the vertical figures being either faults or cleavages. The group mainly consists of a pyramidal mass, a dark mass behind it showing itself at both sides, terminating in two cliffs, and finally in the distant range of the snowy summits of Mont Vergy and the Aiguille de Salouvre. These are three parallel ridges of limestone, approaching probably at this moment, looking towards them from La Salève, slowly driven by the force of the central Alps, "the highest range broken into jags, the separate summits of Alpine fury and foam;" the intermediate joining with a long flat swing and trough of sea; and, lastly, the Brezon breaking over and throwing its summit (4,040 feet) forward as if to fall upon the shore. And really this wave-like action of the elevatory force, as shown in Mr. Ruskin's sections and views of the wonderfully contorted strata of these mighty hills seems to have been caught and petrified in the very act, just as sea-waves might be frozen into solid ice at the very point of curling. This Brezon and Vergy group are only a portion of the longitudinal waves which flow parallel with the Alps, and are cut across by those transverse precipitous valleys in which grandeur scenery occurs. From the Lake of Annecy to the Lake of Constance, alone the north border of the chain, the mountains are divided into two belts. Outside of these runs a great continuous fault which separates the Tourrette and Mont Vergy; and running between the Dent d'Oche and the Dent du Midi comes in tangentially from the Diablerets, passes through the bottom of the Lake of Brientz, and splitting into two minor faults at Lake Lucerne, it goes into Canton Glarus and crosses the valley of the Rhine, ending in confusion in Tyrol. On the hills within, the faults have their escarpments looking towards the Alps; but outside of it, in the broken and undulating ground, is the true wave-district of the Alps, where the hills are thrown vertically up, "as the timber of a wreck in a storm." Beyond this district the escarpments are found always facing inwards. The valleys cross-ing these longitudinal ridges are neither gaps cut by river nor are they vertical faults. They are the expressions of disruptions in the unity of the long waves themselves, and they are accompanied by conditions of peculiar fracture which make a ready disruption throughout the entire body of the mountain to open in a similar manner.

In a novel and very able manner, too, Mr. Ruskin showed the action of the lateral pressure of rock masses in pressing up intermediate denuded areas into arches, as in the crest of the floors of coal mines.

The sculpturing of mountains is either by disintegration, aided by chemical action, or by water acting as rain, as torrent, or as glacier; and Mr. Ruskin dwelt, we think rightly, on the more powerful agency of water as a sculpturing capacity than ice. "The work of ice is so showy and superficial, and the artist's touch of water so cunning, quick, and tenderly fatal, that we are all apt to overrate the power of the one and underrate that of the other." Referring to Forbes' idea of the viscosity of ice, Mr. Ruskin contended against Professor Ramsay's doctrine of the scooping out of the great lake basins by the grinding of glaciers, comparing the viscous glacier-ice to honey or treacle, only less active. It is at no time, in his opinion, a very violent abrading agent, but wholly powerless when it falls into a pit. "There have been," he said, "suggestions made that the glaciers of the Alps may have scooped out the Lake of Geneva. You might as well think they had scooped out the sea. A glacier scoops out nothing; once let it meet with a hollow, and it spreads into it, and can no more deepen its receptacle than a custard can deepen a pie-dish."

That idea he considers the more singular, because with its strongest and most concentrated force, the glacier of the Rhone has been unable to open for itself a passage between the two small contradictory rocks of the Gorge of St. Maurice. "So little effectual has it been in excavating them that the Rhone is still straightened for a passage, and a single foam is forthcoming enough to defend the pass were a key unlocks a kingdom; and yet we are asked to suppose that a glacier power which, concentrated, could not open a mountain gate, could dig out a sea-bottom when diffused." There is a more curious proof still of the excavating incapacity of ice. Full in the face of the deepest fall of the same Rhone glacier to impertinent little rocks stood up to challenge it. Don Quixote with his herd of bulls was rational in comparison. But the glacier could make nothing of them. "It had to divide, slide, split, shiver itself over them, and ages afterwards, when it had vanished like an human vapour from the furrow of the Rhone, the little rocks still stood triumphant, and the Bishops of Sion built castles on their tops, and thence defied the torrent of the Reformation coming up that valley as the rocks had done the passage of the glacier coming down it." From the shoulders of Mont Blanc the two great glaciers of Bossone and Tacony have each excavated for themselves a ravine in the shaly slates over which they descend, but the excavation is just as evident and as simple as a railroad trench. Down each gorge there falls an ice-stream a quarter of a mile wide, a hundred feet deep, falling at an average slope of 20° or 30°. They have gnawed away the rocks under them and beside them, and left between the sharp ridge of crumbling slate—Montagne De la Cote. If instead of ice-streams there had been waterfalls, cataracts four miles long, a hundred deep, and down a slope as steep as the roof of a gabled house, how long would it be De la Cote have stood? It would not, Mr. Ruskin thinks, have kept its present form a day. In a year it would have disappeared. Suppose on Mount Blanc, which rises 11,000 feet above Chamounix, instead of snow, the same quantity of rain fell and descended in the form of torrent—the ravines of Les Cotes or Tacony would be far deeper than they are. The glaciers, so far from having a highly consuming, have a distinctly protective power. The water power of friction is diminished, not indeed in the rate of the diminished velocity, but in some large proportion to it. The swiftest glacier in summer does not move two feet a day; a torrent going down the same slope would run ten miles an hour at least—630,000 times as fast. With a certain weight of water, which, carrying stones, you have to grind rock with, will you have it in a vertical mass moved two feet a day, or will you have it in a horizontal sheet moved 1,200,000 feet a day? "Give me the level Sheet and the fast pace," says Mr. Ruskin.

But, it will be said, under this weight of mural ice there are stones and sand like diamond dust in a lapidary's mill. There is hardly ever any such thing—a glacier does not like stones under it. They would make its life uncomfortable. Dirty and sandy above, it is clear as crystal below, and its action on the rocks beneath it is laughant, cleansing, silent, and soft. The glacier does not make the moraine, it only carries it. The moraine is only the sheddings of the rocks above. A glacier is a torrent turned on its back. Whatever is soft and decomposing the glaciers sponge away. What is hard and healthy they leave projecting and manifest. They are great carriers, a curious and effective parcels delivery company. Water in respect to them is as a flying lizard to a camel—it is all teeth and wings, but no back. For biding and carving, doing the sculptor's work, there is nothing the torrent cannot do. "Insidious, inevitable, patient and passionate by turns; now hurling stones at its antagonist like a Titan, now sucking his strength like a vampire, piercing him with cavities like a phalas, sawing him in two like a toothed mill, and presently bedewing the remnants of him with hypocritical, or perhaps, repentant tears, and bring handfuls of moss and wild flowers to heal the wounds it has made."

The present forms of the mountains Mr. Ruskin attributes not to the glacier, but to the two natural sculptors, flowing water and natural disintegration; every existing form in the Alps he believes to be distinctly traceable to one or other of these forces combined with internal geological structure.

Such were Mr. Ruskin's views, and very ably and eloquently they were put. We must not however forget that the lateral grinding force of ice is very different from the vertical scooping force. The ice of the glacier clings to the sides of the gorge, while its centre passes more quickly on or through. The under part of the glacier is always wet, it rests and slides on a sheet of water, and this water acting under pressure has increased chemical and mechanical action. The action under the glacier endures for ages, the action of the torrent is sudden and transient. The one is the tortoise, the other the hare, and the result in the fable is not given to the swift. Mr. Ruskin's attack, however, was very proper and highly philosophical, and one which it will require all the talent of the Jermyn-street Professor to answer. He may not be ultimately conquered, but at any rate he has been driven back and has suffered a severe repulse, although the victory be not yet decisive.

JUSTICE AS IT WAS.

(Examiner, June 13.)

Sixty years ago Governor Wall was executed for the murder of Sergeant Armstrong at Goree. Wall was a man of family and fortune, who had done good service as a soldier, and twenty years had elapsed since the commission of his crime, but all availed him not. He had inflicted an illegal punishment, which had caused the death of a man, for which he himself suffered the death of a felon.

In those days did they think less of life than we do now, or was it that they thought more of the life of an innocent man than of the life of a guilty one? Certain it is that Wall had no sympathy.

In recording his fate the *Annual Register*, for 1802 observes, that "British justice has manifested in two memorable events its wisdom, its purity, and its impartiality, namely, in the punishment of mutineers, and a no less exemplary execution of a Commander for violating the delegated authority of his Sovereign in ordering an illegal punishment which caused the death of one of those over whom he was placed."

Twenty years hence will anything like this be written of the manifestation of British justice, tardy but sure, in the punishment of those concerned in the death of Lilley? There had recently been a signal punishment of mutineers, men blown from the mouths of guns, where Lilley suffered, but retribution halts where the offenders are in high places of authority.

We all had no screen. There was in his case no shuttlecock responsibility to be battledored from one to another. He was not permitted to escape the halter upon the plea "Thou can'st not say I did it." He averred, and with some ground, mutinous conduct, and put forth the sanction of a sort of drum-head court-martial, but the fact that a man had died in consequence of a flogging under his direction, inflicted without legal warrant was enough, and he was found guilty.

Armstrong was really not so much to be pitied as poor Lilley. He had only his own pains to bear, and not for long. He had not the shame of seeing the shame of a wife suffering from diarrhœa, and compelled to perform the function of nature under the eyes of a sentinel changed from hour to hour, rude witnesses, fresh and fresh, posted within three feet of her bed. Armstrong was not killed by inches. He was not shut up for more than a month in a sort of oven, where deprived of air and exercise, and subjected to every humiliation, apoplexy was the certain fate of a man of a plethoric habit. Armstrong, more fortunate, died of the speedy consequences of an excessive beating with a rope, for which his tormentor also died of a rope, gentleman and highly connected as he was. But Wall had no Generals Farrel and Sir Wm. Mansfield to cover him, and bear him harmless with their misunderstandings and blunders.

The chief in Æsop's fable having stolen some property, hands it to an associate, and when the owner taxes them with the theft, the first swears that he has not got the article, and the second that he did not take it. But there it is between them. And so it was with poor Lilley's sufferings and death. The blame of the protracted close confinement Sir Wm. Mansfield throws upon General Farrell. In contravention and defiance of the Articles of War, Sir William had ordered the imprisonment to be continued till the termination of the Court-Martial, that is, when it was adjourned, Sir Wm. Mansfield contends that General Farrell should, either in the exercise of his own discretion, have released the sergeants, or have applied to him, Sir William, for fresh instructions.

But on examining the reasons which Sir Wm. Mansfield has given for ordering the close confinement of the sergeants, it will be seen that to have liberated them before the end of the Court-Martial would have been contrary to his purpose and objects.

"First, that from the evidence produced before him those sergeant-majors had narrowly escaped—if they had indeed escaped—the commission of a most serious crime, and that it was necessary in his judgment to keep them from the temptation which, if set at liberty, they would have been under of repeating that crime. Secondly, that in his opinion it was necessary that they should be confined in close arrest in order to prevent parties concerned in the court-martial from tampering with them, and concocting the evidence which they were to give. His third reason was that it was necessary that the charge which had been brought against Colonel Crawley should not be condoned by the release of the prisoner until it clearly appeared during the progress of the court-martial whether any further evidence could be produced upon which they could be tried."

All these were reasons, good or bad, for keeping the sergeants in confinement until the trial should have been brought to an end, for if released upon the judgment of the Court, they would have been, as Sir Wm. Mansfield apprehended, open to the temptation to commit a serious crime, and liable to be tampered with, and induced to give concocted, that is to say false, evidence.

With an understanding or positive knowledge that Sir Wm. Mansfield had these reasons for his orders of continued close confinement, how could General Farrell venture to release the men? "The fact seems to be that of all the officers concerned in this bad affair, General Sir Wm. Mansfield least knew what he was about, and caused most wrong and mischief.

He saw this much, indeed, that there was not a title of evidence to support a charge of conspiracy against the sergeants, but nevertheless he declared,

"Their conduct *must* have been improper," and that whether Sergeant-Major Lilley and the other sergeant-majors had acted in the spirit of hostility to Colonel Crawley or from other motives, Sergeant-Major Lilley had grossly derogated from his duty by participating in what had taken place and in allowing *such occurrences* to go on without bringing them to the notice of his commanding officer. Sir William Mansfield said that under such circumstances Sergeant-Major Lilley was totally unqualified to occupy his position as sergeant-Major, and should *be dismissed*.

So that if the poor fellow had survived his cruel treatment he would have been disgraced and ruined. And for what?

Lord Hartington says, in odd language, that proceedings (of the Court-Martial) had been furnished by some persons, and that a sergeant had informed on his comrades. We suppose his lordship to mean that an account of the proceedings had been furnished, and that a sergeant had informed against his comrades. But is it possible that this, and this only, was the head and front not indeed of the offending, but of the charge which Sir William Mansfield treats so seriously, making it necessary to keep the parties shut up till one went mad with brain fever, and the other was released from his sufferings by apoplexy. Was it merely for talking about the evidence of the Court-Martial that the General of the Presidency would have degraded and dismissed Lilley without trial? We have to note in this instance not only the cruelty that was done to the unfortunate sergeant-major, but the injustice intended, the man's sentence of disgrace and ruin having been pronounced without any show or any pretence of the forms of justice. His conduct had, forsooth, been most improper, and for some impropriety unexplained he was to be dismissed, notwithstanding twenty years of good service and excellent conduct. He was not to be left on trial, but condemned, it would seem, without trial. Sir William Mansfield may not, indeed, have had the power to commit this injustice, but that he contemplated it appears distinctly *from* the words we have quoted. Had Lilley lived he was prejudged and doomed to degradation and the loss of his bread, for what we are utterly at a loss to divine. Excellently reflects the *Times* on this good soldier's hard fate:

"Poor Lilley! Was it worth his while to practise all a soldier's virtues for twenty long years in every climate to be at last persecuted to death by his Colonel with the approval of two very eminent Generals, and then consigned to infamy and made to point a moral by the Commander-in-Chief in India? The men who heard the moral and who knew the facts must have been much edified."

There is an expression of a gratingly sarcastic sound in Lord Hartington's statement respecting this bad affair, which may have been inconsiderately used, but which was unfortunately repeated as if the speaker was pleased with the word. The Under-Secretary of War said:

"It would have been a great deal more satisfactory to himself, and doubtless to the house likewise, if he could have come down to-night and *handed over to them a victim* who should atone for the wrongs and sufferings of Sergeant-Major Lilley and his comrades. Although he could not produce a *victim* to the House, his consolation was that he had told them without any reserve the facts of this most painful case."

The House wanted no victim. The case of a victim was indeed before it, and what was desired was the punishment of those who had made the victim. No one talks of victims of justice. Governor Wall was no victim, nor would any one, responsible for Lilley's unmerited sufferings and death, and brought to condign punishment be regarded as a victim.

Business Announcements.

GOLOSHES,
WATERPROOF COATS AND HATS.
MINERALIZED EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA.
A supply just received by J. AND W. WATSON & Co.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolios, Portmanteaus, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.
All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.
ROSSELET & Co. would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

SYKES & Co., PHOTOGRAPHERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS, beg to say that they have now on hand a large stock of Photographic materials of every description, viz., Lenses both for Portraits and Views, Cameras of all sorts, Baths, Stereoscopes of Assortment; Views, Plate Boxes, Albums, Morocco and Union Cases, Passepartouts; also stock of Miscellaneous articles, including a beautiful lot of Stained Glasswave engraved with views of Bombay, and Native Costumes from Photographs taken here, Magic Lantern Slides, Gilt Moulding for Frames, and French Wall Papers.
Hommum Street, 16th June 1863.

HAMS AND CHEESE.
CAUTION.—FORD, CURTIS, & CURTIS, 5, America Square, & 115, Minories, London, feel it necessary to advise their Indian friends to order their London Correspondents to apply direct to them for their well known and favourite brands [v.c.c.] and F. & Co.
FORD, CURTIS, AND CURTIS,
Devote especial care in the selection and packing of Hams and Cheese for India and the Colonies.

Auction Announcements.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 21st instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, a large quantity of T Cloth, Shirtings, Madapollams, Jacconets, 3 Cases of superior fancy Cashmere, a few Barrels of fresh Irish Salted Pork, 2 Cases Tin Sheet, also a few Pieces of very superior Ham and Bacon, 2 Cases Fancy Bronzed Letter Clips, 1 Case Pen-knives, 1 Case beautiful Glass Paper Weights, 1 Case Fancy Wafer Boxes, 1 Case Fancy Match Boxes, 1 Case containing Letter Scales, about 10 Gross Rubber Bands, and Sunday other Fancy Articles.

Notice is hereby given, that, unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, the piece of Land hereinafter described, will be sold at the Premises by Messrs. FRANCIS & Co., by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of July instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., all that piece of Land at the South-east corner of Bombay Green, containing one thousand two hundred and twenty-three square yards or thereabouts, being portion of a larger piece of Land, generally purchased from the Municipal Commissioners of Bombay; on the said piece of Land the foundations have been built up to the level of the ground line.
For further information and for Conditions of Sale apply to the Auctioneers, or to Messrs. KELLY and HORE, Solicitors for the Vendors.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Just received new Saddlery ex *Edith Byrne* and *Orissa*, by Wm. Mirrlees & Co., Glasgow. Bgies and Plated Gig Harness, Plated Chariot Harness, Ladies' Side Saddles, quilted, with Furniture complete.
Holland Gin in cases of 15 Bottles.
Gents' and Ladies riding Switches.
Oil Cloth Carpets for Floors and Stair Cases.
Ready made Flannel Coats, &c.

JEWELLERY RECEIVED PER OVERLAND MAIL.
Fancy Gold Brooches.
Gold Bracelets and Earrings.
Gold Necklets.
Ruby and Emerald Rings.
N.B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.
FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 20th July 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th inst, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Bleached, Coloured Goods, Twists, &c. &c.
3 Cases containing different patterns of Floor Cloth, of different sizes.
1 „ containing fancy Walking Sticks, Whip Handles, Silk Lashes, &c.
2 „ Canvas and Mats.
1 „ Silk Umbrellas.
1 Case Bengal Silk Sarries.
An Invoice of 77 Cases, Crosse and Blackwell's fresh Oil-mansions, comprising Pickles, Vinegar, Tart Fruits, Mustard, Jams and Jellies, Oxford and Bologna Sausages, Hams, Cheese, &c.
30 Casks containing 15½ Cwt. Wrought Iron, assorted Hooks, and 90 Cwts. ditto Hinges.
On account of the proprietors to be sold off without reserve.
143 Kegs White Paint 100lbs. each.
146 „ „ 50lbs. „
109 „ Red „ 42lbs. „
Just landed per Ship *Cyclops* an Invoice of 90 Cases Fresh Oilmanstores by Crosse and Blackwell, consisting of mixed Walnut and Onion Pickles, White Wine Vinegar, Salad Oil, Jams and Jellies, Marmalade, Tart Fruits, Mustard, Currants, Morels, Vermacelli, Sauces, Herrings, Cheddar, Berkley, Somerset and Prime Cheeses, Worcestershire Sauce, &c. &c.
1 Case 21 Pair Buggy Lamps.

USUAL WEEKLY SALE.
On MONDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms,
4 Cases containing 37 Reams superior assorted Letter Paper.
20 „ „ Note Paper.
55 Dozen Playing Cards.
16 Cases superior Engravings in gilt and Maple Frames.
100 Cases 300 dozens Pickles.
2 Cases very superior Quills.
N.B.—Full particulars as to the above will appear immediately.

IMPORTANT SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY, KNOWN AS THE DADY SCREW PREMISES.
On SATURDAY, the 1st August 1863, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will offer for public competition, on the premises, unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, the Building and Site known as the Dady Screws, containing about 4,000 yards more or less.
The Building faces Marine Street on the East, and Apollo Street on the West side, and is bounded on the North by the properties of the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the late Gungadass Vrijbhoondass, Framjee Nusserwanjee (all occupied by Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.) and Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy (in the occupation of Messrs. Jehangeer Nusserwanjee and Co.), Esquires, and on the South by Marine Lines. The premises are situated in an excellent position for conversion into Mercantile offices, as they are in close proximity to the offices on the Elphinstone Circle now in course of erection, to the Custom-House and Post Office.
The Buildings are now in course of demolition.
Conditions and Particulars of Sale may be obtained from the undersigned, on and after the 20th.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Stant's Walking and Hunting Shoes just landed.
A few very superior Waterproof Coats—36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches long, and proportionately broad. Price Rs. 15 each.

WATCHES.
First rate Double Cased Gold Watches by James Hornby, 49, Slater Street, Liverpool.

THE PROPERTY OF A SPORTSMAN LEAVING INDIA.
A neat Pcess with Glass Doors made and fitted to contain the following, with their implements, ammunition, &c. complete—all well tried weapons:—
1 Exeter's large size Revolving Rifle, 5 Chamber.
2 Sharp's Breech Loader Rifles with improved back sights.
1 Double Gun by Moore, 12 bore.
1 Do. do. Westly Richards.
1 Do. do. Joe Manton, 20 bore.
1 Single Rifle by Collins.
1 Enfield Rifle and 1 Whitworth's ditto.
3 Revolvers of sizes.
Hunting Knife, &c.
Any of the above will be sold separately; but if the whole are taken at once, a large discount will be made.
Bombay, 20th July 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.
WEEKLY SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR POLISHED MARBLE TOPS.
Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. WILL SUBMIT TO SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, an Invoice of Superior Polished Marble Slabs of different sizes, viz—
Large Circular (for Round Tables.)
Small do. „ Teapoys.
Oval do. „ Sofa Tables.
Oblong do. „ Side Tables.
Do. do. „ Pier Tables.
Also, Plated-mounted Carriage Lamps, one Case of superior Engravings, in Gilt Frames, Wearing Apparel, Books, Cases of Orange Marmalades, 100 Dozen best Port-wine, 100 Dozen Claret, &c. &c.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 20th July 1863.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.
SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. AT No. 2, GRANT BUILDING, COLABA.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY next, the 23rd instant, at the No. 2 Grant-Building, Colaba, the property of a Gentleman changing his residence, comprising handsome Carved Blackwood Furniture, viz., Bonnil, Pier, Sofa Dressing, Washing and Camp Dining Tables, Conversation Couches, Sideboard, Drawing Room and other Chairs, Chiffonier with Glass Book Case, Wardrobes, Clothes Presses, Screen, Cots, a Pianoforte by Broadwood and Son, Pictures, Hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, Table Ornaments, Books, Plated, Glass and Crockery Ware, Cooking Utensils, and a variety of other articles.
Also, AT 1 O'CLOCK,
By order of the Committee of Adjustment.
A set of English-Plated Mounted Tandem Harness, quite new, and a first-rate Double Barrelled Gun in Oakwood Case with apparatus, by W. and J. Rigby, the property of the Estate of the late Captain W. Edgworth, H. M. 3rd Dragoon Guards, deceased.

SALE OF LATELY ARRIVED MUSICAL BOXES AND GOLD JEWELLERY, &c. &c., BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY the 27th instant, at his rooms in Medon Street, a Lot of very superior Musical Boxes, of latest improvements, some of them with Bells, together with an assortment of Gold Jewellery suitable for both natives and Europeans, comprising Bangles and Ear-rings set with stones, Bracelets, Brooches, Waistcoat, Shirt, and Sleeve Buttons, Watches, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
The property of the late Captain H. H. ELLIOTT, 1st Lancers, a DOUBLE BARRELLED RIFLE by Brown and Rodda.
GLASS DOMES FOR CLOCKS AND FIGURES.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale on Commission, a small Invoice of Spare GLASS DOMES WITH STANDS, suitable for Clocks, Figures, &c. &c.
A few pairs of Electro-plated Gig, Phaeton and Carriage Lamps, and patent new improved Revolver, in case, complete, by Dean Adams and Dean.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.
Bombay, 20th July 1863.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW.
STATIONERY CABINETS.
OAKWOOD, solid thickness, London made, stands on the table 11 by 16, and 15 inches high, with folding doors sloping, enclosing partitioned divisions for foolscap, letter, and several sizes of note paper, with their respective envelopes to match, pens, &c., tray, or lock compartments, Porcelain Slate, and Book rest; the top divided into three, for months, days, and date, with places for odd trifles, the bottom containing the long secret drawer and an *extra secret drawer* for valuables, the whole finished in the strongest and best manner, highly polished. Price each Rs. 50.
Rampart Row, July 1863. HERBERT & Co.

ACCOUNT BOOKS, LEDGERS, &c. &c.
HERBERT & Co. respectfully invite attention to their stock of superior London made Account Books, which are now offered at a slight increase upon the prices realized last month, there being very few good Ledgers, &c., available at present in Bombay.
IMPERIAL FOLIO LEDGERS, size 21 by 16 inches of the strongest hand made paper, ruled for *Double Entry*, on each page printed DR. and CR., paged and folioed, very strongly bound in full calf, each with separate loose Index, bound and printed with gilt letters. Rs. 60.
ROYAL FOLIO LEDGERS, best hand made paper, 19 by 15, ruled blue lines only, paged but without index, in various thicknesses, 6, 7 and 8 quires, strongly bound in rough calf. Rs. 29, 35 and 40 each.
MEDIUM FOLIO LEDGERS, hand and machine made paper, 17 by 12, blue feint lines, and paged only, (not ruled) strongly bound in rough calf, without indexes, different thicknesses of 6, 7 and 8 quires each, from Rs. 22, 27, 31 to 35 each.
DAY BOOKS, IMPERIAL, long folio, 21 by 10 inches, ruled complete and paged, bound in rough calf, lettered at back, &c. Rs. 35 each.
CASH BOOKS, IMPERIAL, long folio, 21 by 10 inches, 5 quires thick, blue and red lines, full ruled, printed and folioed, lettered in gold at back, bound in rough calf, very strong. Rs. 40 each.
LETTER BOOKS, medium size, 17 by 12, very best hand made paper, 6 and 8 quires, ruled feint blue lines. Each Rs. 25 and 32.
FOOLSCAP ACCOUNT BOOKS, bound in thicknesses of 4, 5 and 6 quires, 13 by 8 inches, suitable for all purposes, at Rs. 4/5 and 5 each.
Rampart Row, July 1863. HERBERT & Co.

HERBERT & Co. have received, per steamer, a very large assortment of double Glass Slides suitable for any stereoscope, containing views of most of the principal places of note celebrated in history, or on account of architectural beauties, natural phenomena, &c., &c., viz.
ITALY—
Panorama of Venice.
View of the villages of Lacco and Foria with the Island of Ischia in the Gulf of Naples.
The Valley of Isaggio.
Gallery of Statuary in the Vatican.
Benediction at the grand entrance of St. Peter's, Rome.
The front view of the Church of England.
The fountain of Victoria, Palermo.
General view of the Cathedral of Palermo.
Colonnade of the Piazza of St. George.
View of Callagirone in Sicily.
Front view of the grand Church of Milan.
View of St. Mark and the Doge's Palace.
Front view of the Church of Salutation.
Front view of the Church of St. Mark, Venice.
View of the Pitti Palace with garden grounds, fountains, sculpture, &c., Florence.
The Bridge of Sighs, Venice.
Panoramic view of the Bay of Naples with Mount Vesuvius in the distance.
FRANCE—
Perspective views of the Bois de Boulogne.
Pavillion of the Court Louveir.
Panoramic view of Paris.
Triumphal Arch, Paris.
Front view of the entrance of the Cathedral of Rhiems.
Panoramic view of St. Ouen at Rouen.
Church of the Invalids, Paris.
Panoramic view of Paris shewing the course of the Seine.
Place du Trone.
Front of the Church of St. Notre Dame.
Hotel de Ville,
The Pantheon, Paris.
Palace of the Tuilleries.
Panoramic view of Paris from the Prison of St. Jacques.
The Church of St. Vincent de Paul, Paris.
The Church of the Madeleine.
The Column of July.
Place de la Bastile.
Place de la Concorde.
Interior of the Church of St. Enten-du-mont.
Interior of the Church of St. German-le-Auxiliaries.
Fountain of Luvois, Paris.
Panoramic view of the Place du Carrousel, the Tuilleries and the Champs Elysees.
Column of Pompey, Cordero.
Chapel and Tomb of the Napoleon I.
Interior of the Church of St. Eugene.
GREAT BRITAIN—
The Picture Gallery of Buckingham Palace, London.
The Towers of London, view from Tower Hill.
The Houses of Parliament, London.
One of the principal drawing-rooms in Buckingham Palace.
The Throne Room, Windsor Castle.
Garden of Buckingham Palace.
Palace of the Queen at Balmoral, Scotland.
The Ruins of Melrose Abbey.
Several views differing.
The Interior of the Chapel Royal of the Holyrood Palace.
The Bed-room of Marie Stuart, do. do.
The Prison of Edinburgh.
Trossach's Hotel.
Panoramic view of Lake Katrine.
Borders of do. do.
Panoramic view of Balmoral Castle and surrounding country.
View of Rumbling Bridge, Dunkeld.
The Cascade at Inversnaid.
View from Lake Lomond.
Front view of Holyrood Palace.
EASTVIEW OF OSBORNE HOUSE—
Isle of Wight, the marine residence of Queen Victoria.
Several views differing of this Palace.
PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE.
The residence of Queen Victoria when in London.
The Grand Avenue in Windsor Park.
Panorama of Eton College and Windsor.
Statue of Charles 1st, the Nelson Monument with the National Gallery in the background.
A general view of Saint Paul's Cathedral, London.
Greenwich Hospital.
View of the front entrance of Windsor Castle.
Perspective view of the new Houses of Parliament from the Lambeth Palace side of the River Thames.
The Throne Room in Windsor Castle.
The *blue* Drawing Room in Buckingham Place.
General view of Windsor Castle and surrounding country.
Tomb of the Princess Charlotte at Windsor.
View of the Earthen Mound, Edinburgh.
Sir Walter Scott's Monument, Edinburgh.
Panoramic view of Princes' Street, Edinburgh.
Several general views of Edinburgh available.
REMARKABLE PLACES—
View of Seelden, in the Tyrol.
Panoramic view of Ems, bank of the Rhine.
Stolzenfels and the Rhine, at Nieder-Spay.
Interior of Alcazar (Patio principal), Seville.
Basin and Oblesque, at Schœnbruun, Austria.
Monument of the Emperor Francis, Prague.
Cascade, Pres Au, Tyrol.
View Prise a Velderean, Tyrol.
Colonnade du Patio des Lions, A. L'Allambra, Grenada.
Cascade of Guadario, Spain.
Palace of the Queen of Spain, Madrid.
Fountain at Marble, Marseille.
The tomb and group of grand Sculpture, by Canova, in memory of Marie Christine, Vienna.
Cascade of Fussen, Bavaria.
Cascade do., the lower part, do.
Fountain of Lions, Alhambra, Grenada.
Grand Fountains at the Ducal Palace, Olga, St. Petersburgh.
The fountain of Neptune and Peterhoff at St. Petersburgh.
Church of Saint Isaac, St. Petersburgh.
Oblesque at Schoenbrunn; Austria.
General view of the Mosque of Sultan Ahmet, Constantinople.
The Statue of Memnona (Ruins of Thebes).
The Two Pillars of Osiris, at Karnak.
The Sphinx, and Grand Pyramids, Ghizeh.
Tomb of the Royal Mamuikes, Cairo.
&c. &c. &c. &c.
All the above are taken by the instantaneous process, and are suitable for every kind of St